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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893. No. 120.

The Wonder of the Age

The Great Mergenthaler Linotype "Type-Setting" Machine.

A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

Its Mechanism Bewildering, Its Capacity Immense.

The Daily Times Has Four of Them---A Complete Revolution in the Composing Room---No More "Pi"---Swift, Clean, Safe and Certain --- The True Modern Outfit.

The Victoria Daily and Weekly Times is now issued in a brand new dress every day. The garment of to-day is seen again no more; not a single letter in this paper ever appears twice. Each day bears its own burdens, and the paper comes to its readers' hands bright, clean, fresh, and, of course, needless to remark, full to the brim with the news of the city, province, Dominion and the big round world beyond. And, moreover, it was the first paper in Canada west of Toronto to do this, and the second on the whole Pacific coast from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska's farthest limit. More than ever the Times is now literally, metaphorically, figuratively, allegorically, really and truly "up to the times," for in its composing room four Mergenthaler Linotype machines hammer out the news of the world at a speed that would make the poor old "comp" of ten years ago dizzy to watch. Setting type by hand met all the requirements of the centuries preceding this; the various improvements made from time to time in type and printing machinery, the marvellous speed attained by many compositors, and the high standard time for "setting" accepted the world over, seemed to meet even the intensity of modern life. But not for long; as the middle of this century drew near and the pace at which civilized peoples were travelling the path of progress greater and the rush of new

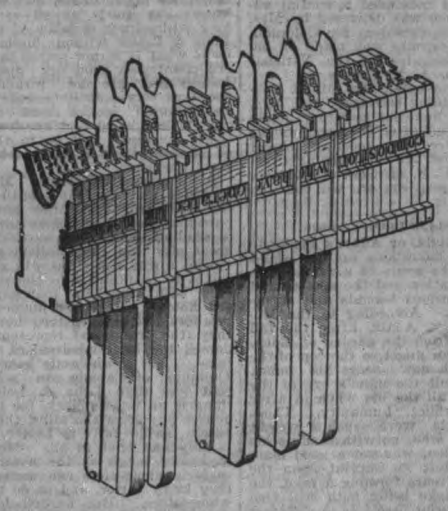


FIG. 2—LINE OF MATRICES AND SPACE-BANDS.

ideas were swept over the world like a torrent, it became apparent that "setting" type by hand would soon have to be relegated to the department of antiquities. The huge metropolitan dailies found it harder and harder to keep up the terrific strain with the old Gutenberg process of "sticking" type. Labor and time saving machines, exquisite in conception and capacity, were produced with astounding rapidity in all branches of industry—why not in printing? The thought was by no means a new one. Clever brains for nearly a century had been pondering the possibility of producing a machine that would do away with "setting" and distributing type. And it was found at last. It was reserved for the nineteenth century to make printing the colossus of inventions, the most wonderful manifestation and triumph of human genius, patience and skill.

Since the memorable day when the happy thought flashed across the mind of "Henne" Gutenberg of Mainz, over 400 years ago, and he made the first moveable types wherewith to overcome the giant difficulties in the way of disseminating the treasures of thought to the present hour, printing has proved an increasing blessing to mankind. It were idle to attempt in this time and place to even so much as catalogue or epitomize the triumphs of the art preservative, or recount ever so briefly the immeasurable good it has done to the race, for these things are known and cherished by every man, woman and child who can read a printed page.

Gutenberg, for, after all, he seems to have the best claim as inventor, by his wonderful types and press ended forever the scrivener's laborious art and the thankless task of the monks with their illuminated missals and their cramped chirography. And where, formerly, one written copy was worth a baron's ransom, the humblest hind could now read mark, learn and inwardly digest. Printing came just in time to rescue from the oblivion that threatened them, the inestimable riches of Greek and Latin thought. Indeed, it came too late to save the major portion of that priceless legacy, but for what the world possesses of it to-day it may thank printing. The grand invention of the fifteenth century came just in time for the splendid triumphs of the sixteenth. But for printing it is well within the limits of possibility that posterity would have been cheated of the incomparable productions of that unequaled galaxy of Elizabethan writers, Shakespeare, Jonson, Spenser, Sydney, Masinger, Ford, Beaumont, and Fletcher and Raleigh.

If it is true that printing is second only to the steam engine in the benefits which it has bestowed upon humanity, it will readily be conceded by all who have seen it in operation that the linotype is second to no invention called forth by the discovery of the two great powers, steam and printing. It seems singular that the world should be indebted to natives of Germany for two of the greatest inventions, both in the same field, printing and linotyping. Johannes Gutenberg in 1450, or thereabouts, and Ottmann Mergenthaler in 1889—for it was about that time that the machines approached completion—have done incalculable good to humanity and shed imperishable glory upon the German fatherland. Quite right and proper that Germany, the ackowledged leader of the world's thought, should find first the best means for the propagation of her patient researches and vast studies. Could Gutenberg arise from his quiet (and alas! sadly neglected) resting place under the lindens of Mainz and walk to-day into, say, the Times composing room and see the wonderful linotype machine thundering along at top speed, doing the work of three men more swiftly, faultlessly and cleanly than the best compositor that ever handled types, it needs only a very ordinary exertion of the imagination to picture the amazement of the father of printing.

The art of printing has been completely revolutionized by Mergenthaler's marvellous machine. Usages of the composing room, venerable, hoary with the sanction of four hundred years' habitude, have been at one fell swoop "pied" forever more. The legends, the traditions, the truisms of the composing room have been made ancient history—curiosities to be sought henceforth in books—all in one brief decade. The stick now adorns the walls of the Times office as a relic of an age that has passed on. The "cases" and the "types" remain, 'tis true; but, like Othello, "their occupation's gone." A new order of things has become the fact, and characteristic crepitation of the type has given place to the whirr of the operator's keys and the tinkle of his little warning bell. The expert operator sits at his key-board like Paderewski playing one of Tschaikowsky's demon Hungarische tanzen with improvised variations. The fingers of the tawny-maned Pole fly no faster over his echoing keys than do those of the expert linotyper over his more limited key-board. The nimble, nervous fingers, the dexterous, sentient arm of the compositor snatching the types with incredible celerity and ranging them in the stick are seen no more in the composing room. The machine does all this in another, faster, better way. It is the maximum of work with the minimum of trouble; a whole printing shop compressed into what can be handled by a boy. But any description, however graphic or minute, can never adequately picture this extraordinary machine or give a proper idea of its wontrous precision, speed and capacity for work. One has to see to believe understandingly the Merganthaler linotype machine's posibilities.

These machines have been built experimentally in great variety of forms. Fortunes have been sunk by different inventors and companies in building the machines, which, although experimentally successful, were found in practice to be either worthless or of so little advantage that their use was not continued.

About 1876 various gentlemen, then residing in the city of Washington, recognizing the necessity for something to take the place of type and type composition, and undaunted by the failures of those who had preceded them, began devising and constructing machines intended to produce for each printing operation new type faces which were to be once used and then melted down, the object being to do away with not only composition and with expenditures for type, but also with the labor attending distribution. During the year, and for several years thereafter, these gentlemen were engaged in the construction of machines in which the manipulation of finger keys, representing letters, as in the case of a typewriter, impressed corresponding punches one after another into lead, papier mache, or similar material, line after line, thus providing a matrix sheet, upon which the molten metal was to be subsequently cast to produce a printing plate with the letters in relief, commonly known as stereotyping plates. These machines were brought to a high degree of perfection, but it was found that the system was attended with certain drawbacks, such as an increasing number of operations, coupled with an inability to readily correct or change the matter.

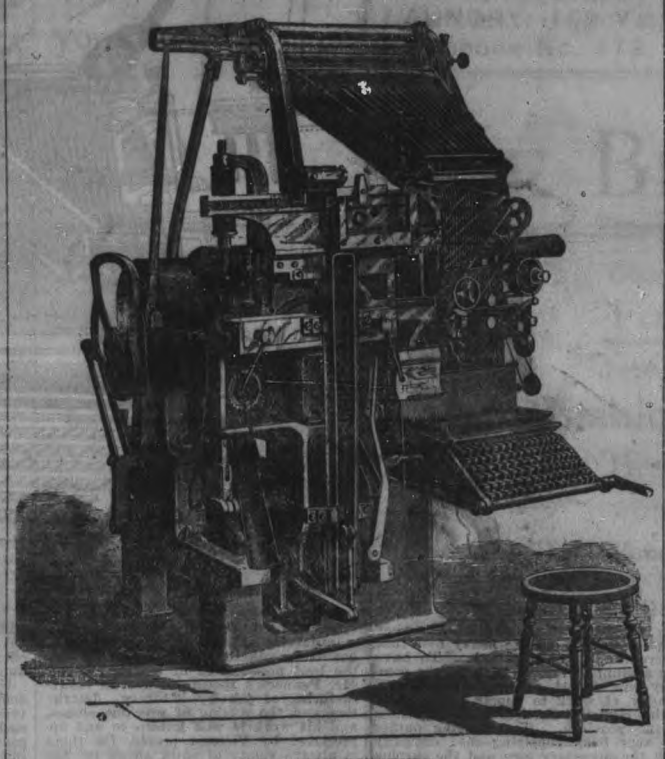


FIG. 1—THE LINOTYPE.

About this time Ottman Merganthaler of Baltimore, a mechanic, who had been engaged in connection with the earlier experiments, conceived the idea of building a machine in which an entire line of letter punches should be set up or composed like ordinary type and then impressed at a single stroke in order to give a better alignment and greater uniformity to print. From the type of these machines much print of an excellent character was produced. One great difficulty, however, that remained, was that of the many necessary corrections and alterations in the text, and the difficulty in producing matter in such form that it could be conveniently and economically handled in the hurry and rush of newspaper offices.

Experiments were continued in various directions and a vast amount of money expended. Finally, in the course of these experiments, there was developed the first radical departure from ordinary type and methods since the days of Gutenberg. This departure, which is rapidly revolutionizing the printing art throughout the world, consisted in abolishing ordinary single-letter type and substituting therefor type-metal bars or slugs, each having on its edge all the characters necessary to print an entire line, hence the name "Linotype." By the use of the linotypes the unit of composition is raised from a letter to a line. The linotypes being assembled side by side present the same appearance, and in use give the same effect, as forms of ordinary type.

After producing various machines, all adapted for the production and assemblage of these linotypes by the mere manipulation of finger keys, there was finally produced in 1884 that form of machine now known as the Linotype. Great efforts were required before capital was secured and the manufacture of machines commenced. Like all other pioneer inventions, the machine and its product immediately encountered the most violent opposition from compositors, who saw in this invention the death of hand composition.

Publishers, entrenched in the traditions and prejudices of centuries, also opposed its use. The latter, instead of investigating the machines, insisted that the results claimed were impossible, and refused to consider the subject. Organized labor resisted their construction, and from every direction strenuous opposition was encountered. In some cases this opposition was carried to the extent of assaulting those connected with the enterprise. The mischievous breakage of the machines was attempted on several occasions.

The parties interested expended in the course of their experimental operations, up to the time of the production of the first experimental machine, more than $150,000. The manufacture of the machine for the market necessitated not only the establishment of a large and extensive plant and the purchase of a vast amount of machinery, but also the invention of special tools and machines to meet conditions never before encountered in the mechanical art. Labor went on unceasingly.

The best talent in Europe and America was engaged, and now, after years of experiment and the investment of a million and a half of dollars in America alone, there are now in operation two factories in America, one in Europe and another in Canada, all engaged in the manufactre of machines, which for fineness of workmanship and precision of action are unexcelled by the finest watch movement. To-day many hundreds of machines are in operation and nearly one hundred of the leading dailies of Europe and America are printed from their type. Opposition from all sources has practically disappeared, and such is the great demand for the machines that the companies are unable to build them as fast as they are needed.

Among the most difficult problems encountered was that of the manufacture of metal matrices into which the linotypes were cast. These matrices, which give form to the letters, are produced in the factory by the aid of steel letter punches. It was necessary that several thousand of these punches in hard steel should be produced. At the time the first machine was produced the world did not contain a sufficient number of expert punch cutters to produce these in the time desired. Finally there was discovered an American inventor having a machine which, modified and altered to suit the requirements, served to cut these punches at a high speed, and with a degree of precision unapproachable by hand. The hair lines of small type are three-fourths of a thousandth of an inch in width.

An ordinary sheet of paper is three-thousandths of an inch thick. When it is remembered that this hair line is to be one-fourth of the thickness of a sheet of paper in width, the difficulty of constructing a machine to cut punches will be apparent. The machine, however, did produce, and to-day punches are cheaply and rapidly manufactured thereon. Such is the marvelous precision that a punch smoked in a candle can be returned to the machine, and the film of carbon removed without affecting the metal.

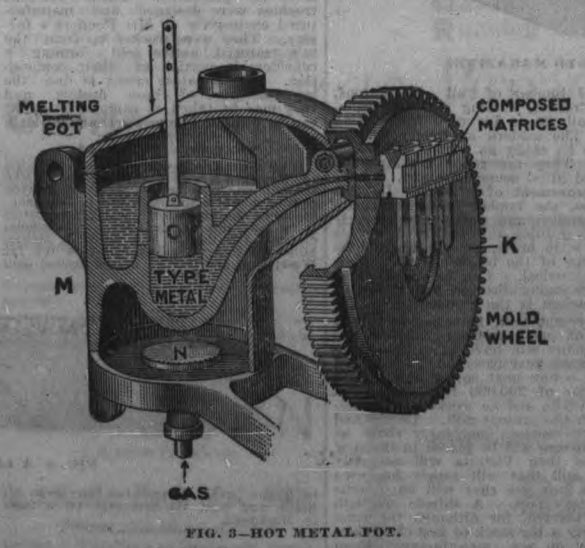


FIG. 3—HOT METAL POT.

At the present time there are upward of 700 men employed in the American shops and in the manufacture of machines. Operators are given constant employment far in excess of what was paid for hand composition. The cost of composition has been greatly reduced, and as a consequence new fields have been opened in the printing art, and much printing is done which would never have been possible under the old system.

The machine is operated from a key-board containing the letters of the alphabet, punctuation marks and other characters used in newspaper work. The operator plays on these keys and the machine does the rest. There is no moveable type assembled, but every key struck connects by a rod with a magazine in which is stored brass matrices, or female type, which are assembled in a newspaper line by playing on the keys. This line of matrices is then automatically justified, and molten type-metal is mechanically forced against it in a mold, the contents of which, cooling instantly, emerges in the form of a solid line of type—hence the name Linotype.

These lines are then automatically assembled in a galley, and when the galley is completed it is ready for the proof sheets. Necessary corrections are quickly made, as it is easier to cast an entire new line on the machine than it is to reset moveable type by hand.

The action of the machine after touching the keys is entirely automatic. The operations of composing one line of matrices, casting from another and distributing a third to the magazines from which they are started are concurrent. Thus it is that the machine is adapted to operate beyond the speed at which any operator has been able to finger the keys.

The work of manipulating a linotype machine is much more pleasant than the work of the compositor who sets type by hand. The operator sits upon a comfortable chair, and uses both hands about equally—the touch of the keys being quite light and the working of the lever being quite easy. In time he acquires such a knowledge of the keyboard that the fingers go to the proper places mechanically—like those of an accomplished musician playing the piano—and without any perceptible mental effort. When he has reached this stage, the operator may use his eyes only for his copy and to see that the machine is working properly in every part. Composition under these circumstances becomes the lightest and pleasantest of work.

The editor, too, finds in the linotype an advantage over the old style. Copy can be given out in huge takes, and late news can be got into the paper without the necessity of cutting it up into one-line takes.

The advantage in making up the paper is evident to any printer who has ever seen matter from the machine. There can be no "pi."

It may be supposed by those who have had no experience of these machines that the melting pot creates a disagreeable heat and odor. This is not the case. The heat is entirely imperceptible by the operator in his seat, and the odor is carried off by means of an ordinary stove pipe, leaving the atmosphere of the room pure.

By no means the least virtue of this wonderful machine is found in the fact that it enables the publisher to present his newspaper to the public in a new dress every day—new type every day! This secures a uniformly clear and handsome appearance which is impossible under any other system. And the appearance of a paper has a very great deal to do with its success.

In the present linotype machine the inventor made a great gain when he broke loose from custom and substituted matrices for the types themselves. The matrix (Fig. 2) is a fair-sized piece of sheet brass, which can be handled mechanically with much greater ease and certainty than ordinary type, in setting, in justifying and in distribution.

These matrices are contained in slopping magazines or channels in the upper part of the machine. Each magazine has room for 22 matrices. Lower case e, the letter most used, has two magazines assigned to it, and there is an automatic attachment to their mouths which causes seven matrices to be drawn from one and then seven from the other alternately.

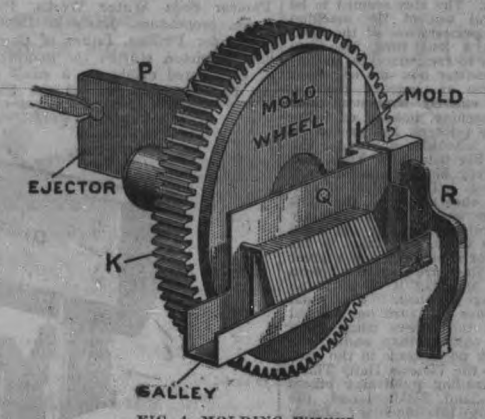


FIG. 4—MOLDING WHEEL.

In most type-setting machines there is a direct mechanical connection between the key and the pusher which ejects a type from a magazine. This is true also of the linotype; but the machine has also additional features which go a long way toward insuring a positive and correct action. With an operator giving the light touch which is a necessity in very rapid work, there is danger that the key may not be depressed far enough or held long enough to permit the matrix to start out of the magazine. To obviate this the vertical rod connecting the end of the key lever to the matrix discharging mechanism has a projection on it against which a spring roller works. Its action is to resist the upward motion of the rod at the start and afterward to accelerate it. Then if the operator only partially depresses a key the automatic action completes it. The effect of this automatic action, however, would be to leave the key depressed, so a cam is brought against a rapidly revolving rubber roller. This revolves the cam and pushes the key and the rod back to their normal position.

Referring to the perspective view of the machine, the magazines are in the inclined plain at the top of the machine and their mouths are along the line where this plane meets the vertical. The matrices fall from the mouths of the magazines down the vertical channels seen in the perspective view. The left hand channels end close to the point where the matrices are assembled. All the other channels deliver the matrices upon a rapidly running inclined belt. It was an absolute necessity in the design of the machine that the time of transit between the mouths of the magazines and the setting point should be the same for every matrix. An expert operator will often have four or five matrices on their way from the magazine to the assembling point at one time. Evidently these must be brought to the assembling point in the same order in which the keys were struck, or there will be transpositions of letters.

Now the speed and inclination of the carrier belt are adjusted to effect this synchronous delivery, and so accurately is this done that a matrix from the farthest magazine on the right reaches the assembling point as soon as one can drop straight to it. But the spaces are delivered from a magazine on the left hand at a point closer to the assembling point than the mouths of the matrix magazines. To retard the delivery of the spaces, the channel in which they drop is supplied with a stop lever which is rapidly opened and closed by a cam movement; this effects delay enough to synchronize the movement of the spaces and matrices.

Automatic justification, which has proved impracticable with ordinary type, is a comparatively simple process with matrices. In fact, at first glance it would seem that the use of wedges for spaces, which could be shoved up to extend the line to the full width desired, would meet all requirements. But a wedge working between parallel faces bears only at one point; hence it was necessary to use a compound wedge having its outer faces parallel and its inner faces inclined. This compound wedge, or "space band," as it is called, is shown in Fig. 2, which shows a line of matrices with the space bands in place.

When the operator approaches the end of the line a bell rings to warn him, and he either divides the last word and puts in a hyphen or ends with a full word according to space. He then moves a lever at the right of the keyboard, and the assembled line of matrices is instantly raised about four inches and runs off to the left on the livery carriage. The operator pays no further attention to this line, but immediately begins setting the next. His movement of the lever has locked a clutch which sets in motion a shaft carrying ten large cams. By mechanism connected with these the assembled line of matrices is justified, aligned, and moved down and held in front of the slot which forms the mold. The melting pot is swung up from the rear until its nozzle is in contact with the rear of the mold, and a jet of metal is forced into it. The pot then recedes, the mold recedes a less distance and carries the cast linotype around past a trimming knife, which cuts off the "runner" on the foot of the type. Finally it stops and the completed linotype is pushed out by a plunger on a frame beside the one previously completed, receiving a trimming on its two sides at the time. Meanwhile other portions of the machine have attended to distributing the line of matrices from which the cast has been made.

Two slender arms reach up to the top of the machine at the left. The right hand one of these swings through the air forward and down and "holds still" while the other mechanism places the line of matrices within its grasp. Then it swings up again, taking the matrices, but leaving behind the space bands, which are promptly swept into the magazine from which they were taken by a laterally moving hook. The matrices elevated by the arm are held in line with the distributing channel and are pushed into it one by one. At the close of this cycle of movement, the clutch on the cam shaft, which drove the mechanism of this complicated series of operations, is unlocked, and no further movement of this part of the machine occurs until this part is again unlocked by the operator.

To justify the line a plate is brought up against the lower ends of the space bands and forces them up until the line is wedged up to the full length. Of course its motion is a yielding one, it being actuated by a weight so as to give a constant pressure, whether the space bands are pushed up a short or long distance.

The distribution of the matrices back to their magazines is perhaps the most ingenious, and certainly the most interesting, feature of this triple production of one mind. After the line is cast, a long iron arm comes automatically from the back of the machine to the matrices, picks them up with the facility of a human hand and lifts them to an endless screw at the top of the machine. These matrices are all nicked on the principle of a Yale lock. As they slide along the screw they hang on by these nicks, which are so arranged that when one of them reaches its channel the nick looses its hold and the matrix drops into its proper place in the magazine, ready to slide down again into the place of assemblage, as the operator may desire to use it. So perfect is this system of distribution that no letter can get in the wrong channel, and the matrices are in continuous use.

Thus it will be easily seen how advantageous the machine is to the operator, who in addition to the fact that on it he can make more money for his eight hours' work, is by its ingenious construction relieved of the additional two or three hours of work next morning which the compositors by hand were compelled to put in for nothing, to distribute the type they had set up over night. In fact the operator has his whole time to devote to getting up matter, and he experiences a gain not merely in the matter of distribution, but in correcting the proofs. In the first place there are no errors resulting from faulty distribution, because the machine being perfect in its action, cannot make mistakes. It cannot set a letter upside down, nor can it get a wrong font.

The metal used is an alloy of lead, antimony and bismuth, which has a moderately low melting point and solidifies very quickly. The outside of the melting pot is jacketed with asbestos, and between this jacket and the pot the heat from the Bunsen burner circulates, being especially directed around the nozzle of the pot. To secure perfect castings the metal must not be so hot as to take an appreciable time to solidify in the mold; and if it is too cool it is apt to solidify before the mold is full. To keep the metal at the proper temperature, an automatic mercury governor was attached to the gas jet, acting to reduce the flow of gas when the metal is heated

too much and vice versa. It was also found necessary to keep the pot away from the mold except when a cast is being made. Otherwise the mold was heated so fast that the cast linotype did not cool fast enough. The pot was at first made to slide to and from the mold.

The pump which forces the metal into the mold is of the simplest possible pattern. Its plunger acts also as a slide valve to close the round port between the cylinder and the outer part of the pot. Although the cast linotypes do contain blowholes, often of considerable size, they are all found in its body, and the face of the type, cast against the matrices, is absolutely free from blowholes or roughness. The explanation of this much appreciated phenomena is that the molten metal is squirted in jets directly against the matrices and hardens there first. The confined air collects towards the back of the mold, and while most of it escapes, enough remains to form blowholes near the foot of the linotype.

One more feature of the machine deserves especial mention. It is exceedingly remarkable for its adjustability and its automatic self-protection. For example, the same machine can use matrices for any of the ordinary sizes of type and can cast lines from one to five inches in length. Again, if the operator desires several casts of a single line, as is often the case, he simply moves a lever and the machine goes on making cast after cast from the same line of matrices, instead of lifting and distributing the matrices, as is ordinarily done.

By "self-protection" is understood numerous provisions which are made throughout the machine for its automatic stoppage in case of accident. If the casting process should be started with no matrices in the carriage, a movable jaw closes in front of the mold, and instead of a squirt of molten metal the result is a blank bar less than type high. Should a matrix catch in the distributing mechanism a clutch is instantly detached, stopping this part of the machine until the injury is remedied. In fact, provision is made at every needful point that one movement shall not begin until the necessary previous movement is completed. It is really three machines in one: a type-setter, a type-moulder and a distributor, thus doing the work of three men with one man, irrespective of the fact that one man, even though only an ordinary operator, can set the type alone as fast as three ordinary printers by hand. These machines can be run either by steam or electric power, and each machine can be operated singly.

The speed of the linotype is practically unlimited, or rather it is limited only by the ability of the operator to work the keys. Were an operator able to work the keyboard as rapidly as an ordinary typewriter works his, the result would be something like 13,000 ems an hour—and there is no reason why this speed cannot be attained.

In fact, the better class of operators in other cities where the machine has been in use long enough for the men to get accustomed to it are setting daily from 5,000 to 5,500 ems per hour, and the average throughout the country, good and bad, is 3,500 ems per hour. There are many operators in the country who set, month after month, from 200,000 to 250,000 ems per week of eight hours per day, and Mr. Smith, of the Toledo Commercial, set in one week 368,900 ems, an average of 7,683 per hour. This phenomenal record was made as follows: March 15, 44,700 ems; March 16, 60,000; March 17, 54,000; March 18, 65,000; March 19, 66,800; March 22, 70,000.

The machines demand only such attention as must be given a printing press, a sewing machine, or other mechanism. In some cases the machines are attended solely by the operator, but in a newspaper office it is found better and cheaper to leave the compositors uninterruptedly at the keyboard and hold one man responsible for the condition of the entire plant.

When the linotype was first brought to the attention of the public its use met with violent opposition from the Typographical Union. The idea seemed to be that the general use of the machine would drive all printers out of the business. It took a long time for some of the members to recognize that no organization, no matter how united, could arrest the course of progress. Besides, the men were entirely wrong in their ideas. The machine, instead of being injurious to the printers, has proved a blessing. The machines are under the jurisdiction of Big 6 in New York, and none but the very best compositors are ever put on them. The method of running a linotype once mastered, the work is comparatively easy. It is certainly much to be preferred to the old hand method. It is clean, and that, so far as the compositor is concerned, is a great blessing. The lines are formed of clean metal, and in handling it there is no danger of being poisoned. The rapid way the machines can turn out printed matter enables the papers using them to print larger editions than under the old system, with no increase in the cost.

In addition to the Victoria Daily Times the following leading publishing offices of Canada, England, Scotland and the United States use this machine: Albany Evening Journal and Bulletin, Albany State Printer, Atlanta Constitution, Augusta Chronicle (Ga.), Brooklyn Standard-Union, Buffalo Express, Buffalo Commercial, Binghamton Republican, (N. Y.), Baltimore (Md.) News, Chattanooga Times, Chicago Daily News, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Cleveland Plaindealer, Denver Times, Detroit Free Press, Evansville Journal (Ind.), Scottish Leader, Edinburgh, Scotland; Fort Worth Gazette, (Texas,) Helena (Montana) Journal, Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, Houston (Texas) Post, Lexington (Ky.) Transcript, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Daily Times, Macoun Telegraph, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator, Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, Montreal Witness (machines in course of construction), New York Herald, New York Recorder, New York Tribune, New York World, New York Morning Journal, New York Daily News, Commercial Bulletin, New York Engineering News, New York Mutual Printing Company, New York Staats-Zeitung (German), New York Wall Street Journal, Government printing Bureau, Ottawa, Can.; Oil City Derrick, Peoria (Illinois) Transcript, Providence (R. I.) Telegram, Providence (R. I.) Journal, Philadelphia Record, Richmond (Va.) Times, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester Union and Democrat, St. Louis Star Sayings, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Journal, Syracuse Standard, Springfield (Mass.) Union, San Antonio Express, Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph, Toledo Bee, Toledo Blade, Toledo Commercial, Toronto Globe, Troy Daily Press, Troy Times.

THE DRIVING POWER.

The Linotypes Kept Steadily Going by an Electric Motor.

The electric plant used for operating these machines was furnished and installed by Messrs. Quintard & Packard, at 15 Broad street, this city. From the description of the Linotypes above given it will be readily understood that the power necessary for its successful operation must be perfectly steady and constant. The result is obtained from the electric motor as installed by them. There is no noise, smoke, dust or dirt, and the expense of operating is much cheaper than by steam. An electric plant of this description is earnestly recommended to any one having machinery to operate, and works equally as satisfactory on any size or style of machinery. Messrs. Quintard & Packard are in position to estimate on and install electric power or lighting plants from one to one thousand horse power, or from ten to two thousand lights. In addition to this they are in the very best position to figure on wiring of buildings for electric lights, using only the very best quality of material and guaranteeng the workmanship to be of the best.

In this connection they also handle and install bells, annunciators, etc., and always carry in stock all necessary material and supplies for repairing or putting in order any bell or battery work already installed.

In their show rooms can be seen (fitted up and suspended as they would appear in a residence) samples of the largest and best electric, gas and combination fixture stock in British Columbia, from which the largest building or residence can be fitted up thereby avoiding delay of ordering from the east and the uncertainty of the goods being satisfactory to the purchaser when they arrive.

In connection with their wiring work we wish to call special attention to their celebrated "Salamander" wire, which is used where the very highest insulation and absolute safety is desired. As is well known, many mysterious fires have occurred from overheated wires, but when you consider the probability of the necessity of tearing up your floors or walls to find defects which are likely to show after a few years, where cheap wire is used, the Salamander is undoubtedly the cheapest. To any one interested this firm will take pleasure in sending or showing samples of this wire, which has been subjected to the most severe tests, and in quoting on work with the same, which is only slightly in advance in the price of work done with rubber covered wire. The covering of this wire will not burn when exposed to a flame, and the conductor can be heated to the melting point without igniting the inside insulation.

TAYLOR MILL COMPANY.

A Well-known Company With a Good Reputation.

The Taylor mill company's factory and mills, situated on Rock Bay and Government street, is one of the most complete of its kind in the province. The log is taken from the water and before it leaves the premises has been used in manufacturing doors and sashes of the very finest quality. The company keep a staff of fifty men at work in their different departments, which include a modern sawmill and sash and door factory. They supply everything in the wood line needed in the construction of buildings, residences, steamers, etc. They cut from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber daily, most of which they use in the manufacture of woodwork. This of course necessitates the cutting of various kinds of lumber, including cedar, spruce and fir.

The company have during the past year made many improvements in their premises to assist them in meeting the demand for the output of their mill and factory. They have had numerous contracts, both small and big, since starting business, all of which were satisfactorily executed. Mr. John Taylor, manager of the company, is thoroughly conversant with the business, a fact to which the company owes much of its success.

They always keep on hand a big stock of lumber of exery description, besides doors, sashes and other woodwork required by builders.

PHILIPS BROTHERS.

The Poineer Soda Water Factory of the City—Carbonated Drinks.

One of the first, if not the first, factories established in Victoria was the Pioneer Soda Water Works, Phillips Bros., proprietors. Early in 1858 Mr. Alexander Phillips, father of the present proprietor, started the manufacture of carbonated drinks on a small scale. As the city grew so did the Pioneer Soda Water factory, until to-day they rank very high among the factories of the Northwest. Mr. Alexander Phillips a few years ago went out of business, and was succeeded by his sons, Messrs. P. A. and D. A. Phillips. Both spent many years in the factory before they became proprietors, and were consequently thoroughly acquainted with the business. Added to this experience the firm have the very best and most modern machinery to assist them in turning out an article that cannot be beaten. The machinery is run by an electric motor. A lot of new machinery, also to be used in the factory, is now on the way from the east. Among it is a steam filler for filling bottles, with a new patent stopper. This stopper comes as near keeping soda good after the bottle has once been opened as it is possible.

The firm turn out carbonated drinks of all kinds, and by manufacturing good articles have established a reputation for their goods all over the province. Among the articles manufactured are sweet and plain sodas, seltzer and potash waters, lemonade, cream soda, syrups of all kinds, essence of peppermint, essence of ginger, bitters and champagne cider. At least some of these drinks should be in every household, principally during the summer. They are cool ad refreshing and do not have the bad effect of impure water. Of course no picnic hamper is complete without at least a few bottles of soda, lemonade or ginger, and it could not be better supplied than by Phillips Bros.

Both the members of the firm are Victorians in the strictest sense of the word. They have lived here all their lives and are not likely to leave as long as their business is in as healthy a state as it is at present. They are both thoroughly good business men. All customers are certain of good treatment at their hands.

SAYWARD MILL COMPANY.

Supplying the Demand for Lumber in Victoria—New Mill to be Built.

Very few Victorians know of the amount of work done annually by one of the newest but largest firms in the city, the Sayward Mill & Timber Co., Limited. Every working day of the year this company turns out 50,000 feet of lumber, and very often during the building season they find it necessary to double this output by keeping the machinery and a second shift of men at work all night. At the present time, not the busiest of the year, they have 75 men at work in the mill and yards. In the latter they always have on hand 2,500,000 feet of lumber of every description from laths and shingles to shape of lumber of all descriptions, rough, dressed, flooring and dimension. The small pieces are used in making laths. The modern machinery handles the logs as easily as a man handles a pencil. They are rolled here, pushed there and lifted somewhere else, by the simple movement of a lever. In the yard, too, the lumber is carefully and easily handled and neatly and properly piled. Everything throughout the whole concern is in order, the gentlemen having charge of the business being thoroughly practical. Col. L. H. Northey is the managing director, and Mr. I. C. Schermerchon is the manager.

The present mill, however, is only a very small one compared with the one the company will have in operation before another year passes. They intend to build before next spring a mill with a capacity of 200,000 feet per diem. It will adjoin and be worked in connection with the present mill. Larger and even more modern machinery than at present in use will be placed in the new mill, and then Victoria will not only have a mill that will supply her own demands, but one that will have some lumber to export. A shingle mill will also be erected, for although the company carry a big stock of first-class shingles they do not manufacture them themselves. Before the new mills are completed the company intend to extend their present wharf accommodations at least 50 feet further out, with a frontage of several hundred feet.

Another improvement is to be made to the mill in a few weeks. At present the company do not cut cedar lumber, but not to be outdone by outside mills they intend to branch out into this line of the trade. They have contracted for a regular supply of cedar logs, and as soon as they arrive they will commence cutting them. This is a very important part of the lumber industry, which up to the present has been neglected. The fact that the Sayward Mill Co. intends to take it up is a guarantee that in future there will be no neglect to complain of and the lumber factories and others who use cedar lumber will be able to obtain it without going out of the city.

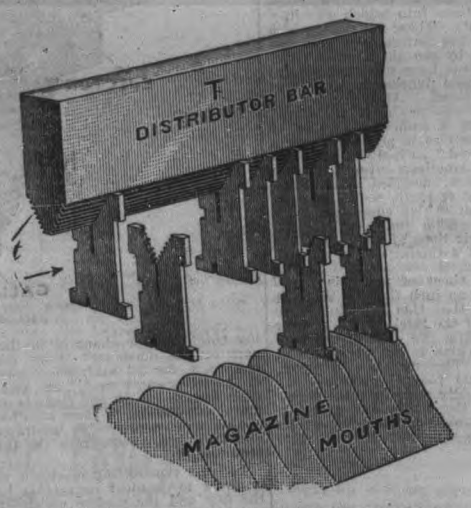


FIG. 6—MATRICES DROPPING INTO MAGAZINE.

GOLD AND JEWELS.

A Victorian Who Has Often Proved Himself an Expert in Their Manufacture.

Mr. W. H. Pennock, proprietor of the Diamond Hall, Douglas street, has built up a fine business and established an enviable reputation for himself during the time that he has catered to the Victoria public as a manufacturing jeweler and diamond setter. Some of the finest work ever turned out in the province has come from Mr. Pennock's manufactory, and by competent critics has been unhesitatingly classed with the best productions of eastern shops. Mr. Pennock's specialties are all manufacturing of jewelry of every description and the setting of precious stones, and his work is well known to and appreciated by Victoria people, for there is always plenty of work ahead in the manufactory. Customers can have ornaments of any kind made from any material they choose and to their entire satisfaction by entrusting their orders to Mr. Pennock's care.

The two principal medals for the tournament of the Northwest Sportsmen's association, to take place in Victoria on June 14th next, were made on Mr. Pennock's premises, and no better samples of the skill and taste that give his work such a high place could be found. One is the British Columbia championship medal, presented by the members of the provincial legislature. It is a splendid piece of work, and the sportsman who succeeds in winning it should be a proud and happy man. Enclosed in a wreath of laurel is a landscape of dimmed gold, showing a piece of typical sporting country. In the foreground a golden setter dog is seen, with uplifted forepaw and nose high, in the act of locating the game. A pair of crossed shot guns form the base, and these weapons are real works of art. They are fac similes of the latest style Parker hammerless, have hollow barrels, pistol grip, and the checker work on the stocks done to perfection. The barrels are darkened to resemble steel, the effect being extremely pretty. Surmounting this splendid medal are the arms of British Columbia, the crown and lion regardant.

The other medal is of an entirely different style, being in the form of a pendant, and is, if possible, more elaborate than the government medal. It was presented by Messrs. Curtiss & Harvey. On top is a crown of native gold, very gracefully executed; two fowling pieces, crossed and finished in the same high-class manner as those of the other medal, support the crown. At the point where the barrels cross a flying pigeon is placed. Below on a gold plate is the raised enamelled monogram of Curtiss & Harvey. A winding scroll bears the name of the Northwest Sportsmen's association event, for which the medal is to be presented. These splendid trophies were designed and manufactured exclusively at Mr. Pennock's factory. They were worked up from the raw material, native gold forming a considerable portion of their composition. The greatest credit is due the manufacturers of those medals, and they may be taken as samples of what can be done at Pennock's Diamond Hall.

The Effects of a Tornado.

It blew the cracks out of a fence in Dakota; it turned a well wrong side out in Mississippi, and a cellar upside down in Wisconsin; moved a township line in Nebraska; blew out the staves of a whiskey barrel in Iowa, and left nothing but the bunghole; changed the day of the week in Maine; killed an honest Indian agent in the far West; blew the hair off a bald-headed man in Texas; killed a truthful lawyer in Illinois, and blew the mortgage off a farm in Minnesota.

For Russet Shoes.

To keep russet shoes in order there are given two dressings recommended by the Sud-Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung:—

Oil of turpentine	20 parts
Yellow wax	9 parts
Ordinary bar soap	1 part
Boiling water	20 parts

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine with the aid of the water bath, and the soap in the hot water. Mix in a hot mortar and stir till cold.

The other formula is very simple, the ingredients being vaseline and yellow wax mixed together, with three parts of the former to one of the latter.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Meeting of American Baptists to Celebrate the National Anniversary.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—The great national anniversary of the Baptists of the United States opened here to-day, and the event has attracted to the city over 5000 delegates and visitors, comprising the most prominent divines and laymen, and laywomen, of the denomination. Many of the delegations, including those from San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, chartered special trains for the trip. For more than a month no less than nineteen subcommittees have been engaged in arranging the details for the numerous gatherings of the week, and as a result everything is in apple-pie order this morning. The capacity of the hotels is tested, while free entertainment and lodging have been tendered to the missionaries, officials and speakers to a total of two hundred and fifty.

Unlike the systems which govern other denominations the national Baptist anniversaries do not constitute conventions, each Baptist church being entirely independent of any other, and the anniversaries thus consist of the annual conventions of the various societies that are supported by the voluntary contributions of the churches throughout the country. One of the largest of these associations is the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, and its sixteenth annual meeting opened this morning in the First Baptist Church with a service of praise. When this had concluded a cordial address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. F. I. Smith, vice-president for Colorado, and eloquent response was made on behalf of the delegates by the National President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse.

After singing a hymn Mrs. M. G. Burdette, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. A. H. Barber, financial secretary, made their reports, and after the appointment of the committees the meeting closed with a love feast. At this evening's session Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, the noted Baptist orator, will be the principal speaker.

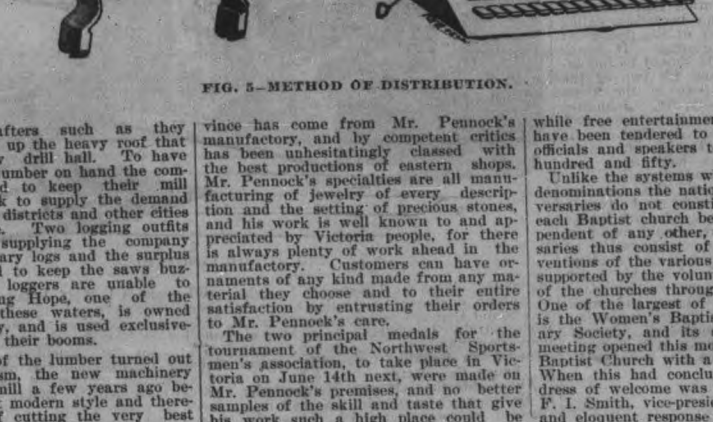


FIG. 5—METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.

FIG. 8—A LINE OR SLUG.

Footprints of Father Adam.

Mount Samanala, or Adam's Peak, one of the highest mountains on the Island of Ceylon, is the scene of a remarkable geological formation and the spot around which many curious legends and superstitions cluster. According to the Mohammedan story, Adam, after the fall and expulsion from the garden of Eden, was taken by an angel to the top of the mountain which now bears his name. From its summit the mind's eye of the first man saw all the ills which in after years should afflict humanity. These harrowing sights were such a weight upon the man, who, notwithstanding his sin in the garden, was yet a good man, that his foot left its imprint upon the solid rock, his tears forming a lake, the footprint and lake being both still visible. The footprint itself is 5 1-2 feet long by 2 1-2 feet wide, and shows six perfect toes, the smaller one being as large as a good sized man's fist. For centuries devout Buddhists have made annual pilgrimages to the spot, and tradition says that the chain bridge across the canyon near the sacred footprint was put there by direction of Alexander the Great.—Philadelphia Press.

Corbett in 'Frisco.

San Francisco, May 23.—James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, returned to San Francisco this morning in a special car on the Oregon express. He was met by several members of his family and a large delegation from the Olympic club at Sixteenth street station, Oakland, and by them he was escorted to the city. The party took carriages on reaching the wharf, and were driven to the Baldwin hotel, where Corbett will remain during his sojourn in the city. The champion expresses himself as highly delighted to return to his home. This afternoon there will be a rehearsal of the "Gentleman Jack" company, and this evening the Olympic club members will escort the champion from his hotel to the California theatre, where he will make his appearance before the people of Frisco as an actor. All the seats in the theatre have been sold, and from all indications the reception of his life will be given to "Pompadour" Jim.

William White, proprietor of the King's Head saloon, had two fine large elk put up in place at 48 Johnson street this morning. They were killed at Comox by W. Poole, and were mounted by Sam Whittaker. They are beautiful specimens and are greatly admired by all who see them. The animals were big fellows.

FIRST IN THEIR LINE.

The Drygoods Importing House of Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, Yates Street.

The history of the wholesale trade in Victoria, if written by some one competent to do it justice, would make extremely interesting reading. Since the days of old Fort Victoria, when the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse was the depot for the whole province, and was the only representative of the wholesale trade, down to the present year of grace, wholesaling has grown in importance until no other line of industry in the province can compare with it. And Victoria has always held the leading place in the wholesale trade, for here, practically, all the wholesale houses in the province are established.

Among the big Victoria houses which supply the retailetrs of the province none has had so strikingly successful a career as the well-known firm of Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, the largest wholesale dry goods and men's furnishings house in the province. It may be almost unnecessary to say, although the fact is worth mention, that this success was achieved by energy, enterprise and integrity. Promptness in following the markets and keeping the stock up to date, and invariable square dealing in their transactions soon have their effect. Messrs. Lenz & Leiser began business in Victoria in 1880, in a small way compared with the present extent of their business. Their progress was not one of slow degrees, but by leaps and bounds. The business prospered to such an extent that addition after addition had to be made to the original building, until it was decided to settle the matter by erecting the fine, three-story brick warehouse on Yates street the present headquarters of the firm. The structure is 60x80 and has a total floor space of 14,400 square feet. The three floors are divided into the many departments comprised in a first-class wholesale warehouse and each department is in charge of a manager, while the whole establishment is under the constant supervision of the proprietors. The house manufactures all grades of overalls, trousers, jackets, shirts, etc. The sales last year were enormous. The stock carried is valued at over $150,000, and it embraces everything in the line of drygoods and men's furnishings. The house ranks with the wholesale firms of Toronto and Montreal; not an establishment in the Dominion carries a better assorted or more extensive stock. Messrs. Lenz & Leiser buy directly from the mills, not from jobbers, and therefore they can compete with any house in the Dominion. The firm also imports largely English, French, German and American goods; in fact in this they are not exceeded by any house in the province, and the fabrics imported from these countries will compare favorably with any to be found in the large eastern cities.

Although the spring has been backward and trade has not been at all brisk, the firm do not complain. They confidently expect a good summer and fall trade, and with this expectation they have kept up their stock in all branches. The representative of the Times who visited the house and was shown over the establishment had ample opportunity to see for himself the excellence of the stock. The writer, having spent four years in the earlier part of his life in one of the largest wholesale drygoods warehouses in the world, lays claim to knowing something of what he is talking about when dry goods is the subject, and he was surprised to find in Victoria such a splendid stock as that carried by Messrs. Lenz & Leiser. No house in Winnipeg can compare with it, and very few in the Dominion.

The experienced visitor is not more struck with the size of the stock than with the excellent judgment displayed in selecting the goods. It is a pleasure to talk with a man who thoroughly understands his business, and no one who knows dry goods at all can converse long with either member of the firm of Lenz & Leiser without finding out that he is what is rather scarce in this western country—a good dry goods judge. Indeed they are not "rather" scarce; they are very scarce, because such men are "wanted" in the great commercial centres, and when they are found outside those centres it will be in the position of Messrs. Lenz & Leiser—leaders in their business.

In conversation with Mr. Leiser on trade matters that gentleman said the firm trust that the retailers will patronize the home houses in preference to sending their orders east. It seems a great pity that the retailers of the provincial towns and cities will allow themselves to be talked into placing their orders with travellers representing eastern houses. These drummers tell the retailers that the eastern houses which they (the drummers) represent can undersell the local wholesalers. This is false. Not a wholesale house in the Dominion of Canada can sell for one cent less than Lenz & Leiser. The thing is an impossibility, for the eastern houses buy from the mills, the manufacturers; so do Lenz & Leiser, and there is only one price to all. Messrs. Lenz & Leiser laugh at the assertion that eastern wholesalers can undersell them; they know better, and so do the eastern wholesalers. But nevertheless the local retailers, laboring under the hallucination that exactly the same goods at the same prices that they can buy from Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, if bought in the east will possess some unexplainable virtue that will make them sell better, give their orders to the eastern drummer, and so deal a blow at their own town. For, if the retailers of the province do not support the wholesalers, but, for a reason that will not hold water one moment, will deliberately purchase goods in Toronto or Montreal, the exact counterparts of which are to be had right here in Victoria, and at the same prices as the eastern houses, then it simply means that in a short time the wholesale trade of British Columbia will have to go under, although it does seem very hard that it should go under for nothing more nor less than a mere chimera, a silly fad. And with the departure of the wholesale trade from British Columbia—well, it is not a pleasant picture to contemplate. Let the retailers honestly compare the respective claims of the local and eastern houses, and if they find that the eastern houses can do better for them in quality of goods and in price, the British Columbia wholesalers will accept the verdict willingly and cheerfully. San Francisco has had a taste of this sort of injustice. The town has been flooded with Chicago drummers whose persuasive eloquence took all the orders to be had, but the 'Frisco retailers made nothing out of those honied words, since the goods cost exactly the same and were of exactly similar quality to what could have been supplied them at an hour's notice by the wholesale houses of the city—but then the goods came from Chicago. To be sure they did not sell any faster, but then it was a great satisfaction to know that they had come from Chicago—and that is all the retailer gets for his long wait for the goods.

Messrs. Lenz & Leiser employ a large number of hands. The firm's name is synonymous throughout the province with upright principlesa and strict integrity.

Millinery opening show day Tuesday. Latest novelties. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

Garden tools at McLenan & McFeely's.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S POSITION.

He Tells of His Action in Regard to Real Property.

A SYNDICATE WILL ADMINISTER IT

He is a British Subject and Could Not Hold Real Estate in New York—$1,000,000 Worth of Property in His Wife's Name.

Erastus Wiman, the autocrat of Staten Island, promoter of enterprises innumerable, advocate of commercial reciprocity with Canada, a leading member of many of the principal commercial associations of New York, and popularly considered as a representative, substantial business man, has made an assignment of the larger part of his real estate possessions on Staten Island to Lawyer David Bennett King, of Black, Ladd & King, No. 44 Pine street, for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. Wiman denies that it is an assignment, but calls it a transfer in trust made jointly with his wife.

The news of the transfer has only just leaked out, although the formality had been gone through March 31, and was duly recorded the same day in the office of the County Clerk of Richmond County, where it was carefully guarded from the public gaze. If the trustee has advertised the transfer in order to notify the creditors

ERASTUS WIMAN.

who are to benefit thereby he must have chosen some very obscure medium, for he admits that as yet he has heard from none of those most interested.

The greatest secrecy prevails as to the amount of Mr. Wiman's liabilities and assets, which it is claimed are not matters of public interest, nor are the names of the creditors who are to be benefited given. Roughly estimated, however, it is said that the liabilities will reach $1,000,000 and that the property which has been transferred to the trusteeship of Mr. King consists of about 400 acres of land on Staten Island, including 150 acres known as the Woods of Arden, 150 acres at Guyon's Farm, 90 acres at Rosebank and the place known as Erastina, where Buffalo Bill gave his Wild West exhibition. The market value of this land was recently estimated at $1,000,000, enough to cover the estimated liabilities, but it is very doubtful whether it would bring anywhere near that amount at auction. This land stood in the name of Mrs. Wiman, and the transfer is a joint one. It is a general assignment for the benefit of all creditors, no preferences being made.

In speaking of the matter Mr. Wiman said:

"I have heard the story of my so-called assignment, and in reply I wish to say that I have made none, nor am I going to make one. After I severed my connection with R. G. Dun & Co. I felt that my large real estate interests on Staten Island should be placed in such a position that my credit would be sustained thereby. Heretofore, owing to the fact that I am a British subject, I could not convey property in this State, and it was vested in my wife's name. Now it has been conveyed to the trusteeship of Mr. King, so that it might be available, not only for past indebtedness, but for any future indebtedness I might incur.

"This is the length and breadth of the story regarding an assignment. There was nothing secret about it. It was put on public record like any other matter of the kind, and in no respect affects, but rather magnifies, my ability to liquidate my indebtedness.

"I decline to give any list of property or of my creditors, as it is not a matter of public concern. I emphatically repudiate the assertion that I pledged the credit of R. G. Dun & Co. in any way. I deny that there is any suit against me or that there is any complaint of that kind in existence."

The most cheerful light that was thrown upon the matter was a remark by a close friend of Mr. Wiman.

"Mr. Wiman," said he, "has not made an assignment. He has simply transferred his property to a trustee at the request of men who are willing to back him for any amount in enterprises which he is about to put forth. Mr. Wiman has always been scheming and planning for the advancement of Staten Island, for which he has already done so much. He is particularly interested in the construction of an electric railroad, which is to reach every part of the island, and in similar improvements. There was plenty of money to back him, but some security was required. Being an English subject Mr. Wiman's property on Staten Island all stood in his wife's name and the capitalists objected that it offered no security for them. To obviate this objection Mrs. Wiman transferred the property to a trustee.

"Mr. Wiman has worked hard and long for the interests of Staten Island, and it is too bad that any misapprehension should exist on his real financial standing. He may have been slightly embarrassed by the stringency of the money market, but he is far from being insolvent."

The career of Mr. Wiman has been unique. He was born in a village near Toronto fifty-five years ago. During the summer he worked in the fields, and in the winter picked up a scant education in the local school. He sold papers on the streets at an early age, and at fifteen he went to work in a printing office, where he acquired his best education. He became a member of the staff of the Toronto Globe, and on one occasion his estimate of the wheat crop was disputed by the Custom House authorities, as he made the business of New York in this direction much larger than the Custom House people would admit. His figures, however, proved correct, and the Board of Trade presented him with a watch as a token of appreciation. His genius for figures led to his selection as clerk in R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency at Toronto, and in 1861 he assumed entire control of the Canadian business of the firm.

Four years later he came to the New York office. The firm afterwards became Davis, Wiman & Co., and remained thus until last February, when he left it to perfect a land scheme at Staten Island by which 1,000 houses were to be sold on the instalment plan, the purchasers to be insured in a life insurance company in his favor until the last payments were made.

To Mr. Wiman has been due the many improvements on Staten Island. He built a handsome home there and was instrumental in the construction of railroads, electric plants, public buildings and other improvements. He was at one time deeply interested in securing a terminus for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Staten Island, the scheme including the Kill von Kull bridge and a tunnel from Staten Island to Brooklyn. An immense station was to be built on the Island, and property would necessarily increase in value. On the strength of this project he bought considerable land, and the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio to make the Island the terminal point was a great factor in causing his financial troubles.

He is interested in the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad, and was one of the principal owners of the ferry. Several years ago he was a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and he is now a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and many other business organizations. He is a member of the Staten Island Athletic and Cricket Clubs, and frequently brought down lacrosse and cricket teams from Canada, at his own expense, to amuse his neighbors at New Brighton and St. George.

Mr. Wiman has been a conspicuous figure on many public gatherings and has worked earnestly in the cause of commercial union between the United States and Canada. He organized the Canadian Club in New York about eight years ago and at every dinner of the club Mr. Wiman preached his pet doctrine of Commercial union. There was a row over this, and the club changed its name to the St. James' Club. Mr. Wiman then resigned the Presidency.

A conference of British merchants was held in London last June, and Mr. Wiman was particularly anxious to be sent as a representative from the Toronto Board of Trade. This was refused him, however, and he finally secured the courted honor from the town of Brantford.

Mr. Wiman's refusal to become an American citizen has always been said to be due to his expectancy of knighthood at the hands of the Queen for his services promoting the commercial relations of Canada.

Mr. Wiman and his family live in a handsome house on Westervelt avenue, Brighton Heights. His family cousists of his wife, four sons and two daughters. They are leaders in the exclusive set of Staten Island and entertain royally. The homestead is not included in the transfer.

Mr. Wiman is President of the Cyclone Pulverizing Company; President of the Richmond County Heat, Light and Power Company; director of the Staten Island Electric Power Company; President of the Coal Economize Company; President of the Automatic Weighing Machine Company; President of the Assured Building and Loan Association of New York, and President of the Metallic Paint Company. He is trustee of the Smith Infirmary and attends the St. John's Episcopal Church in Clifton.

Our Politics a Century Hence.

Chicago Herald, 1993:—Congressman Sherlock, of Winnipeg, stopped an hour or two at the Transatlantic Hotel yesterday. He is on his way to Washington to secure, if possible, a reconsideration of the vote by which his bill for the establishment of a national park at the North Pole was rejected. Mr. Sherlock claims to have been the victim of sharp practice on the part of Congressman Adams, of Vancouver, who wishes to secure a large area of the country surrounding the pole for the purpose of organizing a gigantic summer resort. "I left the eastern capital day before yesterday," said the Winnipeggian, "understanding that a vote would not be taken until to-day, and ran down to Florida in my aerial yacht to get a much-needed sniff at the orange blossoms. It was only on arrival here at noon that I saw a dispatch in the Herald to the effect that Adams, taking undue advantage of my absence, had a division called which resulted in defeat of the bill. Adams will hear from me in a way he won't very much like when I get back to Washington this afternoon."

Like the "Nuevo de Julio".

Foreign advices received in Newark are to the effect that the British Admiralty proposes to build a number of cruisers for the British navy of the type of the Nuevo de Julio.

The Nuevo de Julio was built by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., of England, for the Argentine Republic. She has a displacement of only 3500 tons, but during a six hours' natural draught trial she developed 10,000 horse-power and made a speed of 22.088 knots per hour. Under forced draught conditions she developed 14,000 horse-power and made a speed of 22.75 knots.

The Nuevo de Julio carries a much heavier battery than British cruisers of the same size. Her battery consists of four six-inch rapid-fire guns, three of which fire ahead and one astern; eight 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve three-pounder and twelve one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and five tubes for eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes. Her armored deck is of 1 1-2 inch steel, with sloping sides 4 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches thick. She carries 350 tons of coal at the load draught. Her bunkers have a maximum capacity for 800 tons of coal. The Nuevo de Julio is 350 feet long, 44 feet beam, and has a draught of 16.5 feet.

The builders of the new vessel declare her to be the fastest cruiser afloat.

"Shorter" Pastry

And

"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a lot of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier, because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs Praise it!
Cooks Extol it!
Housewives Welcome it!

FOR SALE ONLY BY

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government & Fort Sts.

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes phlegm or matter, which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases she is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Three Size Bottles, 25c., 50c., $1.00

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

WITH the advent of Spring comes the rain and sleet, and inclement weather generally. Then comes the antidote—

Currie's

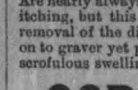
Double Texture Perfect Proofed Scotch Tweed Coats.

They cannot get soaked through like the so-called proofed cloth coats, which after one wetting and drying shrink all out of shape.

Then CURRIE'S WATERPROOFS cost only half the price of these chemically proofed garments. 2-we

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER



JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

Victoria Steam Laundry

WHITE LABOR ONLY

Send your Clothes to a place where they will be PROPERLY WASHED

Gentlemen's Work and Hotel Linen a Specialty.

An inspection of the Laundry is solicited. Visitors always welcomed.

LAUNDRY: 152 Yates Street.
Telephone No. 172.

THE BEST

Goods in the Market For the Least Money

Can only be had at

The Fashionable Tailor's

42 Broad Street.

John McCallum,
Oh! the busy, busy Tailor,
Has the Best Scotch Tweeds and
Newest English Fancy Worsteds

Marvellous Values
And Matchless Styles
Celebrated Black and Blue-Black Worsteds,
Cheviots, Bannockburns,
And all the noted makes in Serges.
Low Prices, Quick Sales and Cash!
Long winded accounts I don't want
Under any consideration.
McCallum, Oh! McCallum.

The Fit and Finish are guaranteed.
High-class and clean, honest work
Every time, every time.

Fine Dress Suits a Specialty.
Accuracy in every detail.
Suits that are suits
Hustle themselves out o' here
In endless profusion
On every day in the week.
No dickering in prices---
All are treated alike
By the only McCal-
Lum, Oh! McCallum.
Engage a hack and drive to see my

Twenty-five Dollar Suits for the 24th of May
All wool! All wool!
In 14 different shades.
Look in and leave your measure.
Extraordinary values are
Running wild at

42 Broad Street.

WHEN you buy Eddy's Matches I'm told,
Though it seems a most strange paradox,
The boxes are full as they'll hold,
Yet **matchless** you'll find every box.

Buy only

EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Best.

Mammoth Works:
HULL, CANADA.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS.
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW SILKS
NEW SILKS
NEW SILKS

NEW CHALLIES
NEW CHALLIES
NEW CHALLIES

NEW PRINTS
NEW PRINTS
NEW PRINTS

NEW HOSIERY
NEW HOSIERY
NEW HOSIERY

NEW GLOVES
NEW GLOVES
NEW GLOVES

NEW TRIMMINGS
NEW TRIMMINGS
NEW TRIMMINGS

NEW MILLINERY
NEW MILLINERY
NEW MILLINERY

NEW MANTLES
NEW MANTLES
NEW MANTLES

NEW BLOUSES
NEW BLOUSES
NEW BLOUSES

60 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Opened up in all Departments. Personally Selected by our Mr. Hampson while in Europe, and all marked at our usual Low Cash Prices.

BARGAINS & SPECIALTIES

In all Departments.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE.

Just Received:

1 Case Lace Curtains. Prices ranging from 50c. to $4.00 a pair.

1 Case White Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case White and Colored Honeycomb and Marseilles Toilet Covers, 25c. each.

1 Case White and Unbleached Turkish and Linen Towels.

1 Case White, Striped and Checked Muslins, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, India Linens, Peques, Etc.

1 Case Ladies' White and Colored Blouses, in the Latest Styles.

1 Case Ladies' Undervests, from 15c. each.

1 Case Ladies' and Children's Silk, Taffeta and Lisle Thread Gloves

J. Horner & Co.

THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL

Pen Pictures of Pathetic Scenes in the Land of the Shamrock.

PLANS FOR "RISING THE HEART"

Conveying Travellers to the Place of Embarkation — Humorous, Pathetic and Romantic Stories of an Irish Character.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

London, May 8, 1893.—It may well be imagined that when from 100 to 200 souls leave Ireland for foreign shores every work-day in the year, there are heart and hand wringings innumerable, and dolorous mists from the region of tears. Few families are fortunate enough to get away all together. If help has come from America or the colonies; if the pasage money has been saved in secret through years of deprivation by a single person; if an Irish family has after every manner of sacrifice provided for one who is to go to blessed foreign lands that the remainder may, one by one, eventually follow; however the going of all these people may have come about; in every instance there is a struggle in tearing away from the things to which the heart is rooted which we of better fortunes and conditions literally know nothing.

So many of these scenes have I witnessed that I have perhaps some little conception of the real bravery of this act of illiterate, untrained men and women pushing boldly across oceans to untried, unknown walks and ways, with a love, hope and determination for one's own at the bottom of it all that have more real heroism in them than the average American is ever called upon to exercise throughout his entire life.

However lowly, poor and desperately good-for-naught the prospective emigrant may have all his life been regarded among his fellows, the great and generous heart in those around him melts into surpassing interest and tenderness when he comes to leave his neighborhood and those whom he has been never so little a part of through the bitter days that have encompassed all. For every departure reawakes the heart-aching memories of other departures; and in every Irish home I ever shared there is an empty chair whose former occupant is somewhere beyond the sea.

If it be a family which is to go, or some elderly man or woman, for days previous to the departure the whole countryside swarms to the cabin; and every man, woman or child of the townland at some time or other has come to mourn at the leaving and bid God-speed at the going. If it be a youth or lass, or young man or woman, as is oftener the case, for few but the very old or the very young are left, then on the evening previous to the departure every companion, friend or acquaintance is certain to appear; and the whole night is passed in what is called "rising the heart" of the departing one.

The custom springs from the same kindly quality of extending cheer to those who mourn, that originally established the custom of the Irish "wake," which many good people choose to persistently misunderstand and condemn. At this gathering for "rising the heart" of the emigrant the Irish peasant's character is in a most tenderly interesting state for study. Every one arrives in a hushed, embarrassed mood; and every one brings some little token of affection and regard. The poverty of these folk alone prevents outlandish generosity.

One stealthily appears with yards of seed cake; many with thimblesful of tea; some with gew-gaws and trifles of jewelry; the coat-tail pockets of another will bulge out with heartsome potatoes; others with schowders, or oaten-cakes, crisp and toothsome, still others with schrahags of shilk, a hearty mixture of potatoes, beans and butter, and some with aprons ful of peat; for the slender resources of the family must never under these circumstances be drained. And the lads and lasses who come with pressed Irish flowers and ferns, and sprigs of hawthorn and bunches of the dear shamrock; with gifts of ribbon and bits of ths or that prized possessions; are not to be counted at all.

So, too, come those with looks of triumph and secreted bottles of poteen, that "never got a touch," that is, are guiltless of the exciseman's desecrating seal; for "grief is ever droothy," surely. Then the night is passed in eating, feasting and drinking. Loads of humble fare are there; oceans of tea; and timely drops of the "rale mountain dew." Tales are told; songs are sung; sometimes they dance to the music of an old tramp fiddler who has been pressed into service. But the chords of mirth are minor enough the night long; and smiles, laughter and brave prophecies are all touched and chastened by honest Irish tears.

When morning comes, and those whose imperative duties call them to their homes have said good-bye with almost the same dread, reverence and pathetic forlorness as when lowering the dead into the grave, the rustic ceremony of "convoying" is begun. The subject of all this attention becomes for the once, if for only this once in a life time, the hero or heroine of the hour. The chests, or plethoric bags, or whatever constitutes the luggage of the emigrant, is sent on ahead in some neighbor's proffered cart, friendly riots for the honor of the mournful privilege often occurring, or are slung over the backs of shaggy donkeys, a score more than necessary always being in readiness for this friendly mission.

If a whole family are to go, the farewells to the wretched old hut which has housed them is something pitiable beyond description. If it be but a single member of the household, the good-byes to the old, old folk too feeble for the journey of "convoy" are more pitiable still. These separations are often too great a load for such, and many a withered branch of the impoverished family tree breaks and falls into the earth from the keen, sharp sorrow. But if girsha or bouchal, the pride of the loved home, are departing, the maelstrom of emotion as the "convoy," or accompanying procession, sets forth, is beyond the power of man to reveal.

On many occasions during my wanderings afoot in Ireland, I have come upon these excited crowds, as they were starting from the home; as they straggled down mountain boreen; as they lagged and wailed along the great stone highway; or as they neared some railway station whence the emigrant must depart to the seaport city; and making myself one of the motley "convoyers," have thus tramped with them miles upon their sorrowful way.

Sometimes these grewsome processions will come from a point a score of miles away in the mountains, or remote valley districts; and though no one has ever seemed to think these touching and characteristic scenes worth a place in Irish literature, they are common enough from all points and on all ways from which either Moville, on Lough Foyle, in the north of Ireland, or Cork and Queenstown may be reached, and, heaven knows, pathetic enough to appeal to the whole world through artist's pencil, or the most talented word painter's pen.

Away up in the Donegal Highlands, in the country of "Colleen Bawn," where that pathetic and true tale threads and thrills through Irish heads and hearts to-day with the same wondrous power as when it was new, these hours of parting are seasons of storms and tears. I have frequently been at cabins where neighbors, in scores and hundreds have kept up the parting doleful cheer for an entire week, and where the intensity of regret and grief took on such wild emphasis at the end, that those who were to have gone missed their sailing day and steamer at Moville, when all the sad business was necessarily repeated.

These Donegal folk; however humble and poverty-cursed they may be, stand straight and tall, both in their individuality and upon their strong, long legs. Indeed this often reaches grotesqueness in both respects. While the Irish peasantry, particularly of the South, are frequently diminutive in form and sometimes ferrety in character, these folk seem to possess an inner consciousness of self-importance cut in glowing characters and large lines; while in no few instances they are so straight that fine ares sweep from their heels to the backs of their necks, often giving them the appearance of carrying, and with some disdain, invisible but mighty commissions on the tops of their heads. It is a weird sight to see scores of such as these appearing around the curve of some mighty mountain road, accompanying the emigrant to Stranorlar, wailing and almost keening as for the dead; halting and embracing, often struggling for priority in walking beside the hero of the hour; and often so overcome with the violence of their grief as to make despairing rushes with the loved one back towards the old mountain home.

I have many times fallen in with these cavalcades winding down from the Derryveagh and Glendowan mountains, or from the Boultypatrick, Gatigan or Aghla hills, and have walked and halted, and parleyed and soothed in common with the honest souls for miles on their way towards the railway, at Stranorlar. On one occasion the "convoying" party was from the far west, from away over by the howling cliffs of Maghery Bay, where life is very dull and drear, at best. It was a crowd whose faces and strange attire bespoke great poverty. Two children, a lad of 17 and a girl of perhaps 14 were going away. The moth was to remain behind until these wa could send for her. For the whole company it was the event of their lives, this few miles' mountain journey; and the care for the brave young emigrants, the consideration for the wailing mother, and the latter's grief were touching to behold.

Half the time the lad's companions had their arms about his neck. The girls would carry the sisters on their shoulders, and in seats made by interlacing their fingers; while the mother and the children's luggage has been piled in an old squeaking mountain-but, or cart, which was tenderly drawn by hand. The women crowded about the cart with all manner of endearing and reassuring words of comfort; but the poor woman could not be comforted. As she lay prostrate upon the bundles, there only came from her white lips the endless mean,

"Crosh orrin!—crosh orrin! My pastchee boght!—my pastchee boght!" (May the cross encompass me! My poor children!)

Once when wandering in county Galway, down by old Cloghmore I saw a stranger "convoying" party than could be found in any other portion of Ireland. I had been sauntering among the Connamara "knitters," "fullers," poteen-makers and antiquities of the ancient Celts with which this region abounds, and my mind was full of the pagan and early barbaric life whose rude stone monuments were on every hand. Suddenly looking down upon the sea, I beheld a scene in keeping with the times of which I dreamed. A fleet of rotten dories, ragged smacks and curraghs, or skin-keeled craft precisely the same as used in these islands 2000 years ago, was approaching the shore.

The occupants were skinny and white. They were dressed in rags and with little of these. The men wore skin shoes from which the hair had not been removed, which the natives call "pampootas." The women were barefooted and barelegged to their knees, and their bonnetless heads were covered with great shocks of coarse black hair. It was a Dantean picture of hunger and want, framed in a setting of ancient, barbaric times. They were a party of nearly 100 God-forsaken Arran Islanders, accompanying a family of emigrants to Clogmore, whence the latter would walk to the train at Galway. They nearly all stood upright as they neared the mainland and were chanting the wildest, most dolorous Celtic strain human ears ever heard.

What a host of shuddering reflections this sea-pageant of poverty-stricken peasantry crowds upon you! Your eye follows the dark shore-line. Behind are the mountains. These are the peasantry and the ruins. Two thousand years ago, there stood the watch-towers, the raths, the places for Pagan pyrolatry. In the valleys were the herds and the helots. The signals flashed from crag to crag. Some savage chief with his thousands of serfs has come to give battle perhaps to old Beola himself. The bellowing herds are huddling in the glen. The shrieking women are herding with the raths. On come the fierce invaders by land. Here, skulking along the bays and bights, come the invaders by sea. Their shields are of rawhide. Their war raiment is of rawhide. Their navy is afloat upon rawhide. Then, slaughter by land and by sea, while the day lasts. Fire and sword, rapine and pillage, while lasts the night. The grass grows richer in the valleys for the blood left there that day!

They set the departing ones upon shore in silence and tenderly. No word could depict the agony of that separation. These went forth to unknown dangers in untried lands; those went back to hopeless starvation upon the barren Arran Isles. But not at once. Past old Cloghmore, past Ballynen, yes, past far Caher, the curraghs and the dories and their motley crews followed those that went, wailing farewells, fiercely shrieking grabs, and straining their eyes until the last fluttering rays disappeared beyond the Connamara hills over against ancient Galway. Not until then did they, still waiting, turn towards the hovels among the howling Arran rocks.

I can never forget a "convoying" incident and its strange outcome which I witnessed, and indeed in which I participated. I had been visiting the battlefield of Aughrim, where, on that awful Sunday of 1691 was a battle such as we who have been in batt'es know; where Ginkel's hosts, in that mad charge upon leaderless heroes, ruined the fortunes of the Stuart dynasty; and where the whirlwind of death which swept over Aughrim's morass and bog set the final seal of servitude, but never of servility, upon the people of Ireland; and, turning into the old Dublin and Galway road, towards Ballinasloe, was at once one of a singular "convoying" party from the rural districts of Kilreekill. The strangest feature of this, so invariably a friendly, procession, was its double character, and its remarkably contentious nature.

Some tremendous excitement seemed to wildly influence both lines of march. On one side of the way, was a bright Irish maiden surrounded and protected as it were, by parents, relatives and at least two-score aggressively defensive followers. On the other, was a smart-looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy, surrounded and restrained from some violent purpose by a like retinue of family, friends and loyal followers. Dropping quietly into line behind, among the nimble-footed, least partisan, and one might say commisseratingly-blended followers, I speedily learned the cause of the otherwise inexplicable spectacle. Nora, the daughter of a Kilreekill peasant, had been wooed by and betrothed to Dennis son of a peasant of Ballynoe. The Kilreekill father disliked the match, and, bent on irrevocably breaking it off, had got Nora started thus far towards America.

Dennis, wild with grief, had scoured Longford barony for friends, for a rescue; and all the way from Kilreekill the factions had attacked each other, retreated, parleyed, blarneyed, scorned, trueed; and so it went on again to Garbally halmet, when a cheer of hope arose in the ranks of Dennis' followers; for down the hill from behind, a sight to do Cupid's sorry eyes good, came a host of "the byes" from about Oghill and Keltomer. These rushing down and reinforcing our side—and I say "our side," for in some way I found myself giving an elbow to the cause of Dennis—we made as fine a rally and sally as any one would joy to see; captured the blushing and willing Nora, bore her triumphantly into Ballinasloe; and had her safely and securely married to Dennis by an obliging priest within a glorious half hour thereafter.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SEVERAL INDUSTRIES.

Factories That Have Been Established by One Enterprising Citizen.

There are numerous factories in this city of which very little has been heard. Among these are those that Mr. Fred Norris was instrumental in establishing, and of which he is now sole proprietor. They are the tannery at Rock Bay, the trunk factory at the same place, and the Government street harness factory. In the tannery, of which Mr. P. A. McLean is foreman, every kind of leather is manufactured. The harness leather is used by Mr. Norris at his harness factory, the splits are used for covering trunks, and the sole and shoe leather is used by the Ames-Holden Co. It is interesting to watch the processes through which the leather passes in a modern tannery such as the one in Rock Bay. First the hides are thrown into vats of lime which loosens the hair for the man whose duty it is to scrape them. Then they go into clean water to have the lime taken out of them, after which they are placed in the numerous tanks full of tan bark liquor. The American process is used to grease the harness leather. The sides of leather are thrown into a large revolving vat and boiling hot tallow is thrown over them. The vats have to be kept moving or the sides would burn. The American system is far ahead of the old style of oiling hides. The oil would leave the leather, while the tallow will not. All the leather is finished with modern machinery by practical men, and as good an article as the imported is turned out.

The employees in the trunk factory are always kept busy, for as soon as the place was established the importation of trunks was stopped. And well it might have been, as both unequalled, cheap and expensive trunks are made by Mr. Norris. Spruce lumber is used entirely and this is covered with first-class leather or tin, as the case may be. Already the trunks have established a reputation for themselves by driving the imported articles out of the market. Mr. W. Ainsley is foreman of the factory and he is ably assisted by a staff of workmen, among whom is Mr. Norris' eldest son.

It is just a few weeks ago that the manufacture of horse collars was commenced in a building adjoining the tannery, and already they are taking their place in the local market. They can be made just as cheaply here as they can in the east and the freight is saved.

At the harness shop a big staff of men are at work making all kinds of harness and stable necessities. Carriage trimmings is also done at the factory. Mr. E. A. Wade is foreman.

In Mr. Norris' store on government street is to be found everything needed by horse owners, and customers will be waited on by obliging clerks.

A PRINCELY HOSTELRY.

The Driard Hotel in This City Thoroughly Merits That Description.

There is no hotel in British Columbia that takes precedence of the Driard hotel for comfort, efficient management and capacity for accommodating guests. It is, indeed, the leading hotel of the province. The energetic proprietors, Messrs. Redon and Hartnagle, finding that the limits of the old Driard were becoming too narrow for their ever-increasing business, decided upon the erection of the imposing structure at the corner of View and Broad streets and known as the New Driard. In this mammoth modern hostelry nothing that can conduce to the comfort of guests has been forgotten. Visitors from Europe and the great centers of population in the east find in this palatial establishment exactly the same conditions as they meet with in the great hotels of London, New York and Paris. Every room in the Driard hotel is finished and furnished in a style that unites comfort with elegance; convenience with artistic taste. The public rooms are splendid in dimensions and finish, flooded with light, well ventilated and replete with everything that goes to make up what is required and demanded by the travelling public of the first class.

In the upper regions of the lofty building the visitor begins to find the view extending grandly, and if he pursue his expedition as far as the promenade roof, which he is pretty sure to do, he will find his trouble well rewarded. From that great altitude the spectator enjoys a panorama, a bird's-eye view of Victoria and its lovely environs. The Driard towers over every other building in the city, so that there is nothing to intercept the view, which is unsurpassed in Victoria. In summer the roof will prove a capital spot to enjoy a quiet cigar or a chat. Although there are broad stairways leading to the top, no one need feel alarmed about climbing, as the house is well provided with elevators of the latest and most improved description.

The hotel staff is composed of persons whose experience and training peculiarly fit them for the duties to be done in a first-class modern hotel, and they have been selected with care by the proprietors. A more efficient, courteous and obliging corps of assistants could not be found anywhere, and the guest soon feels that his wants only require to be made known to have them quickly satisfied. From the head clerk down to the "boots" the same uniform politeness and desire to oblige characterizes the Driard hotel staff. Business men, whose time is generally limited, appreciate to its full value this quick, ready service.

Recreation for guests is amply provided in the spacious billiard room, where several tables of the finest make and all the latest and best appurtenances of the game await the pleasure of the visitor. The reading room is bountifully supplied with all the leading periodicals of the day—Canadian, American, English and Oriental, and so soon as the new Australian line begins work the big dailies of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane will find a place on the Driard reading tables, so that visitors from the antipodes can enjoy the luxury of their own papers 10,000 miles from home.

Taken all in all the globe-trotter, in conning over his experiences and thinking of the places he has seen on his travels, will be pretty certain to smile when the good time he spent at the Driard in Victoria rises before his vision, even when he ranks it among the good times enjoyed in the great hotels of the world in which he has sojourned and enjoyed life's gilded side to the full. The encomiums of its guests wherever they go, up and down the world, prove the best advertisement for any hotel, and most assuredly the Driard's hospitality receives many a warm word of praise whereseever travellers do congregate on the four continents.

But while everything that ingenuity and skill can do has been done for the comfortable housing of the guest at this great hotel, some meed of praise is due upon the excellence of the arrangements for the comfort of the inner man. The restaurant or cafe attached to the Driard is one of the finest on the Pacific coast, and is under the management of that consummate master of beaux arts, Monsieur Escalet. Having made a life-long study of what constitutes good living, M. Escalet may be termed a professor of the science of gastronomy. That this is no empty title frequenters of the Driard's splendid salle a manger can testify. Under the superintendence of M. Escalet food fit for the table of a prince is daily set before the hotel's guests by a staff of waiters who have been specially chosen for their skill and experience. The average menu of the Driard restaurant is a tempting affair; the viands which it names are the finest which the country can produce, and over and above that they are cooked to perfection, which is not always the case even in the great metropolitan hotels. The Driard kitchen lacks nothing to make the culinary art a success. The cooks and their assistants are among the best on the Pacific slope, and have gained their knowledge of the art through years of practice under the best masters of the cuisine All hands take a laudable pride in their work, and in producing gastronomic triumphs calculated to evoke the praise of the most fastidious guest there is no little rivalry. Every delicacy in the changing seasons is treated in the most approved manner by those culinary scientists and comes to the table a poem, which, unlike the poem of commerce, is eagerly devoured, and, of course, thoroughly enjoyed.

Those among the guests who love a glass of good wine with dinner, and they are very much in the majority among the travelling public, need be under no apprehension in the hands of M. Escalet, for, himself a connoisseur of the choice vintages of the old world, he takes delight in meeting the tastes of the guests with wines above suspicion. And when a man is finished with his repast at the Driard restaurant he can say, "I have dined indeed."

The art of dining well, however, is not bounded by the narrow limits of the table or the comestibles that are set upon it. Much depends upon the surroundings. Even turtle soup would lose its flavor if partaken amid squalor and in a bad light. The architect of the Driard well understood this when he designed the restaurant to be one of the cheeriest, sunniest rooms in the house, and any restaurant that is not so deserves only the name of a feeding cellar. There can be no enjoyment of food where gloom is permitted to come. So it is almost enough to woo appetite to sit in the Driard restaurant and admire the artistic furniture and the chaste decorations. Pleasure reaches its highest limit when one partakes of the delicious food in such delightful surroundings.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR AVENUE.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

A Place Where Blacksmithing Is Done Satisfactorily.

Ex-Alderman John Robertson is one of the best known citizens of Victoria, and h is blacksmith and boiler making shop is equally as well known among those who have work done in that line. The shops are on Store street and extend from Telegraph to Discovery streets. Under this big roof is all the modern machinery for blacksmithing and boiler making, so that Mr. Robertson is able to turn out his work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. This he has been doing ever since Victoria was a town, and he has consequently built up a reputation for his work all over the province. Many of the steamers that ply to and from Victoria were fitted out with boilers at this shop, and every one is a credit to the shop and those who made them. The same is the fact regarding the blacksmith work done by Mr. Robertson. He is one of those who believe that it pays to do work as well as it is possible to do it at the very lowest figure, and it is by following this rule that he is constantly kept busy. A big staff of workmen are employed, all of whom, like the proprietor, are thoroughly practical men. Mr. Robertson served his apprenticeship in Scotland and has followed the trade ever since. Associated with him is his son, Mr. Fred Robertson, who has by his close attention to the business, assisted by his father's experience, become well acquainted with it.

Those needing the work of boiler makers or blacksmiths could not do better than make their arrangements with this firm. The work is sure to be satisfactorily done.

A Novel —FOR— 3 1/3 cts.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

A TRAVELLER IN KOOTENAY

Among the Mines and Miners of Kaslo--Slocan District.

HIS OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS

A Backward Spring—Faith of Capitalists Shown by the Construction of Railways Into Kootenay—The Towns and Their Prospects.

10-Mile House,
Kaslo-Slocan Road,
May 10, 1893.

My instructions were to make a circuit, Revelstoke, Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Nakusp, and back to Revelstoke, and give you an account of the round trip in one letter, but I cannot do that easily, being weather-bound, or rather winter-bound, here. I cannot get comfortably across the Slocan divide to New Denver till the season advances and the road is, at least, partially fixed, so I write you a half letter, giving the general, not particular, impressions of a perfectly disinterested first-time visitor to this much talked of country. This place is ten miles back of Kaslo, up the Kaslo valley towards the Slocan mines, a valley or pass between Kootenay and Slocan lakes, about thirty miles long, with a height at the divide (Bear Lake City) of about 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the lakes. The divide is, say 20 miles from Kaslo, on Kootenay lake, and ten miles from New Denver, on Slocan lake. The folks in this hostelry do their best for me. I write at a plain table, from which my breakfast of sound eggs and bacon has just been removed. When I left Kaslo two days ago there was a temporary shortage of fresh meat, but plenty of canned and other edibles. Having stayed a day or two in each of the first above-named places and talked and listened, early and late, to all sorts and conditions of men, I will give you the result of it, without having seen a single mine, which indeed is hardly possible at this season (a very backward one) and, indeed, to be honest, if I saw a mine my information would not be much more valuable.

The general reader cares little for what one man or another says about a mining district. The speaker may be sanguine, or shortsighted, or may be "laying pipe" for a purpose. But the acts of men are trustworthy, as to their sincerity, anyhow. Now here is a country, lately little known, with only scenic and mineral attractions, and not a developed mine yet at work. Nevertheless, in what light is it already regarded by those proverbially, and properly, cautious men, who possess or control large capital? Two years ago the C. P. R. risked $750,000 on a railway from Sproat to Nelson. They will risk nearly $2,000,000 more on Kootenay railway construction this season. Mr. Corbin is now risking a million and a half on a railway to Nelson. Add to this well nigh another million of capital sunk in steamboats, in town buildings, in prospecting work on claims, on roads and bridges and in smelting enterprises, and you have a total of five millions and a quarter dollars, every cent of which will be a total loss if the mines in the southern region of West Kootenay fail to be remunerative! (The railway from Kaslo to the mines, which is projected, would add a still further million to this stake.) The capitalists who have risked these great sums, you may be sure, studied the situation, the ores, their quality and probable value. In the light of such facts as these, it is superfluous to give hearsay descriptions of particular claims The general opinion of hundreds of experienced quartz mining men from the south who have seen the claims, and many of whom have invested money in them, is very favorable to West Kootenay as a promising mineral region. The country contains both silver and gold quartz, chiefly silver quartz, and there are some indications of gold placer mines. I speak of southern West Kootenay and of a region about as large as Scotland. Over this extensive area you cannot go, even now, in the infancy of prospecting, 40 miles in any direction without reaching some proved "camp" or mining centre, with a considerable mineral radius around it. The ores, of course, vary in character and grade in each camp, the most important fact being the high average grade of many of the galena ores, particularly in the Slocan district. The country, though in parts excessively rough and of high altitude, is permeated by long river and lake water courses and by valleys suitable for railway construction. It so lies between accessible transcontinental railways, to north and south, that it cannot be the slave of any one. The climate is good, and generally sufficient wood and water exist for mining purposes, though by and by wood may be scarce at the high places, where, it seems, the richest mines exist. These are the broad facts on which the expectation rests that in this region the province has abundant mineral resources.

In derogation of that hope, sad prophets say that it is not yet proved that the ore bodies have the necessary depth and that development work has not been undertaken on any claim in the district; also that many mining camps which have been "cracked up" as high as those of West Kootenay have been quietly abandoned or largely forsaken; further, that, in Slocan particularly, some geological experts (whom the miners dub "formation cranks") adversely wag their book-stuffed heads—"veins won't go down," and so forth.

These vaticinations, as in all camps, will undoubtedly prove to be partially correct—only a small percentage of the 2,000 or 3,000 claims recorded will make permanent mines, but it is reasonable to believe that this percentage will exist here, and we know that hundreds of claims, whether they "go down" or not, will yield fair returns to moderate investments for a time, at any rate, when marketing facilities are provided. The above, succinctly, is the mining situation in this region, so far as I can judge from my limited information. Turn we now to the main social features obvious to a visitor. The helpfulness, geniality and enterprise of the people strike one pleasingly. The different nationalities jostle without discord. At the same time the aggregation of the population round little centres, in separate camps, necessarily begets village rivalries, and prevents, at present, useful general co-operation. The opinion of West Kootenay as a district is, and for some time must be, on any subject, an unknown factor. A large part of the population, with heavy interests in the mines and towns, is composed of foreigners without votes. Very properly, they take a hand in whatever may be going on, and their interests and opinions deserve full consideration, for West Kootenay is a district of but one industry, that of mining. Coming from larger centres, one is pleased to notice here the interest taken in churches, schools and hospitals by the settled population. The general respect for the law is also, I am told, noteworthy among all classes, though the J. P.'s are not specially well informed in their judicial business or distributed as well as they might be.

As to the towns in this district, it is not invidious to state that Nelson appears to be regarded generally as the soldiest place. I like Revelstoke much, and am disposed to agree with those who think well of its future. There will probably be a considerable town somewhere west of the Slocan divide, but not yet having "crossed the divide." Kaslo has a most energetic population, full of hope. The Queen's Birthday is to be celebrated in as good a style as if the whole population were Britons. The interesting question at Kaslo is whether the railway thence to the Slocan mines is to be made. People seem to be only half assured as to this, though surveys, etc., are taking place. It is a circumstance on which much of the future of the town depends. Were I to speak candidly of all the "towns" that are projected in this region I might offend many worthy "boomers" and might not be right in my prophecies after all. Personally I should be inclined to "gamble" on the towns up in the midst of the mines, such as Bear Lake City, Seaton, and others, which have sold well, though never heard of in Victoria.

MAP OF PART OF KOOTENAY.

where I cannot say in the present letter. Folk foresee that towns so placed will be sure of the local business when the mines are worked, but I have not yet reached the Slocan heights, and must reserve further observations on this and other subjects until my next.

TRAVELLER.

GOOD LIVING.

A Spot Where One May Select Materials for an Epicurean Repast.

"Show me your grocery store and I'll tell you how long you'll live," are the words of an American physician and man of science, who fully understood the bearing which pure and wholesome groceries have upon the physical, mental and moral condition of the people.

If a Victorian had taken the scientist down to 39 and 41 Johnson street and invited him to step inside and make a thorough inspection of the vast and varied stock, there is not a shadow of doubt that the learned physician would have warmly grasped the hand of his guide and summed up volumes of praise in the two short words, "happy man."

The store of Mr. Henry Saunders is a credit to Victoria and has no superior in the province and very few on the coast. There are, of course, larger stores and bigger stocks, but the quality of the goods and the completeness of the range are not surpassed anywhere. It is the boast of the Palmer House proprietors in Chicago that there is nothing in their bill of fare (which is as long as one's arm) that they cannot place before the guest at once, or just as long as it takes to bring it from the kitchens. The genial proprietor of the "Housekeepers' Headquarters" might easily appropriate this boast, for it is not saying too much to assert that there is nothing the bon vivant or the expert cook delights in that cannot be promptly supplied by Mr. Saunders.

With his complete lines of staple goods, all of first-class quality, Mr. Saunders carries a grand line of specialties. Crosse & Blackwell's delicacies of every description; Huntly & Palmer's unrivalled biscuits; Christie's of Toronto, and the goods of the best makers; in fact, there is everything from Killer's Dundee marmalade to McLaren's cheese. In the wine and spirit department there is a splendid showing of the best vintages of France and Germany, and no lack of the excellent California article. All the front-rank brands of champagne—Piper Heidsieck, Mumm, Moet & Chandon, Clicquot and Gilbey's, are ready on the call of the customer. Guinness' and Tennants' stout; Bass', Allsopp's, Ind, Coop & Co's English ales; Milwaukee, St. Louis and Victoria lager; sherry and Port from Spain; tokay from Buda Pesth; Chartrease and Benedictine from the old abbey vaults; Chablis that will make the oysters taste deliciously; Moselles and Sauternes' Johannesberger and schnapps—a noble company.

There are in Mr. Saunders' store contributions from all corners of the world. Olives that ripened on the sunny hills of Italy and Spain; sardines that really swam in Sardinian waters; almonds of Palestine and dates and figs of Smyrna; codfish from the banks of Newfoundland and shrimps from the south of England; Nova Scotia lobsters and Baltimore oysters; Scotch oatmeal and finnan haddies and Austrian flour; Russian caviare and Lucca olive oil—endless and uncatalogueable the contents of this magazine of good things to eat and drink. The best way to find out what good living really means is to open an account with Henry Saunders, the Johnson street grocer.

HUNTING THE SEA OTTER.

How the Alaska Natives Capture the Valuable Animal.

(From the Alaska Journal.)

The people of Kodiak, like those in many other parts of Alaska, depend for their living directly or indirectly upon the hunting of valuable fur-bearing animals. The principal furs for which they hunt are those of the fox, bear, sea otter and seal.

There are no deer, wolves nor lynx upon this island, but a great many foxes, red, cross and valuable silver-gray. These are hunted only during the winter, and even then the fur is inferior to that obtained from the mainland, as the climate on the island is so much milder. Most of these foxes are trapped, either in the modern steel spring traps or by means of the "Kleptsi," a trap of ingenious native manufacture, which kills the fox by striking him in the head with a heavy billet of wood. These "Kleptsi" often prove dangerous to hunters as well as to the foxes and many a man has had a leg broken by stumbling upon a concealed trap of this kind. These furs are sold at the company's store on the island, and the hunters receive for red-fox skins from $1 to $2, cross-fox from $5 to $7, and for one kind of a cross-fox which closely resembles the silver-gray as high as $20 is sometimes paid; silver-gray fox skins bring anywhere from $25 to $50, according to size and quality.

The bears on Kodiak are brown in color, but it is claimed by some that they are grizzlies. They are hunted in spring and fall, and are often of great size, some weighing from 1300 to 1400 pounds. These skins bring from $15 to $30.

There are no fur-seals which visit this island, but every summer several vessels go out to follow up the seal herd in its annual migration along the coast. Sometimes these seal-hunting expeditions are quite successful, for instance, one schooner two years ago brought in 400 skins, which were disposed of to a San Francisco house at $18 each.

But the chief occupation of these people is hunting sea-otter. This beautiful fur is always in demand and brings a good price, an exceptionally fine skin sometimes bringing as much as $400.

The method of hunting sea-otter depends upon the season, though nearly all of them are killed during the summer, and the hunt is conducted in the following manner One of the company's vessels will start out from Kodiak having on board a number of hunters and paddlers with their "bidarkas," or skin boats. The number may be augmented at Afognak or some neighboring island until there are perhaps 30 hunters on board. The course then lies towards the sea-otter grounds, which are sometimes from 30 to 50 miles from land. In the early morning when the weather is good the vessel heaves to and the bidarkas are lowered into the water. These native boats are well made, a light frame-work of wood bound together with sinew or sometimes other string is carefully covered with "love-tack," which is the scraped skin of the hair-seal or sea-lion (the hair-seal is preferable as it is lighter) carefully and very neatly sewn together with whale sinew. This whale sinew may be of Alaskan manufacture or it may be some which came from San Francisco, and which is sold to the natives for 60 or 70 cents a pound. The Alaskan sinew is the better, as in drying it seems to have retained more strength than the other. These bidarkas are covered all over with love-tack save their openings or hatches, just large enough to admit the body of a man. Most of the bidarkas have two hatches, the forward one for the hunter and the other for the paddler. They differ but little from those in use further westward, save that the paddles are always single rather than double bladed. The men kneel with a pillow or cushion between the knees and do not sit down. As soon as they are in their bidarka they tie their "camlika" or blouse, made from the intestines of the bear, tightly around the frame-work of the hatch, and if the weather be rough they put on an over-garment called a "obtashka" and draw the hood of the camlika over their heads. They are then ready for a start, but are first divided up into parties of five or six bidarkas each, and sent off in different directions. As soon as a sea-otter is sighted the bidarka sighting it is paddled towards it and when over the spot where it dived the blade of the paddle is held aloft as a signal to the other hunters of the party. These bidarkas rapidly form a circle around the signal boat and lessen its circumference as quickly as possible. The otter can not remain under water a great length of time, but is soon obliged to come to the surface for air; on its appearance it is shot at, the object being not so much to kill it as to make it stay under water. If it can be drawn down before it has had breathing space and this continued for a few times it must drown. The natives say the otter will drown if thus driven down five times.

The hunters are mostly provided with guns, though a good many prefer the bow and arrow. These arrows are quite small and barbed with a piece of bone; often there is a bladder attached to them by a short string, the object being to tire the otter out by making him drag a bladder or some similar object under the water. Bows which have killed several of these animals become valuable, and the value placed upon them increases with each otter killed. As soon as the otter has been secured it is put down the hatch of one of the bidarkas, while the hunter nicely balances himself on top. These natives are wonderfully expert in the management of these boats, which are so light that a man can easily carry a 24-foot bidarka a long distance and so frail that a sharp blow will break a hole in one.

Sea-otters are hunted during the winter by netting or clubbing. Both these methods of hunting can only be employed during the most stormy weather when the otters are driven in to the shore by the gale. The nets are stretched in the water not far from shore and have to be visited very often when storms are raging. Netting is very dangerous and many lives are lost. The sea-otter making for the beach, where they like to go for rest and sleep at these times, become entangled in the net and are drowned.

Clubbing although carried on at the same season is far less dangerous than netting. Two or more hunters will build a "barabra" on some small island or along some beach, where these animals are known to come. Here they live for weeks at a time and during fierce storms when the tide is going out, armed with stout clubs, they leave their barabra and go along the beach in different directions, hoplug to find an otter asleep. Great care must be exercised as the otters are wonderfully keen-scented and an approach from the windward will result in losing the game, but if fortune favors the hunter and he sees an otter, he may succeed in striking it before it awakens or in capturing it on its way towards the water and clubbing it to death. It is not a hard animal to kill in this way, although it will always show fight, and if it can reach the water's edge its agility soon puts it beyond the reach of the hunter.

There is much difference in the value of the skins, any of them being worn upon the breast where the otter strikes its food, and others are thin upon the back; but the poorest of them find a ready market at a fair figure.

Almost all this fur is sent to the London market, and it is said that most of it eventually finds its way to Russia, where a great deal of it is used in trimming military officers' uniforms.

For more than a hundred years that taken from Alaska waters has been highly prized, and it is perhaps owing to this more than anything else that Alaska could boast of prosperous towns and villages years before many of the states of the Union had ever echoed the ring of the first settler's axe.

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—The Telephonic News.

The so-called Telephonic News, of Pesth, Hungary, is not likely to be a success. Several libel suits have already been filed against the company operating it. For example, one day the subscribers were told by telephone that the proprietor of a well known coffee-house had failed, a report which was entirely false. Another time a report of a society scandal was promulgated. This time the main fact was correct; but the names were mixed, and thus it happened that a subscriber heard himself telephonically libelled, and brought suit for damages. It must be remembered that this telephonic "newspaper" has subscribers in every town in Hungary which possesses a telephone system, and under favorable circumstances all the subscribers are able to hear the same piece of information at one and the same time. During some trial experiments last month a telephoned report was distinctly heard by hundreds of persons, not only in Pesth, but also in localities as far away as Vienna, Graz, Triest, Prague and Brunn. The undertaking has just met with a severe blow, in the death of its originator, Theodore Puskas, a business man and electrician of great ability, well known for his achievements in telephony in Paris, Brussels, London and New York. At one time he was a highly esteemed assistant of Edison at Menlo Park.

CANONS OF THE FRASER.

NOVEL LIFE PRESERVER.

Fill the Skin of Your Face With Air and Float on the Water.

For once Yankee inventive genius will have to acknowledge itself outdone. To an Englishman belongs the credit of a discovery which is destined to work for good to all who go down to the sea in ships or out upon the rivers and lakes in treacherous sail boats. Through its aid all fear of a watery grave will be dispelled, and those born to be hanged will not be the only ones blessed with immunity from drowning. It appears that Dr. Sylvester, who claims England as his native land, has devised a plan whereby everyone can become his own life preserver. This scheme is very simple, and the only wonder is that it was not brought out long ago. His method is to puncture the flesh of the cheek from the inside of the mouth until the small holes reach the outer skin. That is all he does. The owner of the mouth does the rest whenever he wishes to become a floater in actual water as well as on life's ocean. By closing the mouth and blowing hard the cheeks are filled with air until they resemble miniature balloons.

As the body under natural conditions is almost capable of sustaining itself in the water, the addition of this modicum of air is sufficient to keep one from sinking. So that when one has been treated by the Sylvester method he can at any moment inflate his cheeks and rescue himself either from the vasty deep or the neighboring duck pond should necessity arise. The season for sailing and rowing and outdoor bathing is at hand, and soon the reports of drownings will be coming in. A little attention to the Sylvester idea at this time will save many a life before the summer passes. Mothers of boys who will go in swimming in spite of parental injunctions should haste to render the habit innocuous as well as delightful to the boy. They should have the youngsters treated by the Sylvester plan, and then insist upon an hour's practice each day in the family bathtub. Then when the swimming season opens the maternal mind can fix itself upon missionary meetings and sewing societies, calm in the restful assurance that the boys are not being sacrificed upon the altar of overcleanliness.

Dr. Sylvester's discovery is likely also to bring about marked changes in the system of passenger boat inspection. Hereafter excursion vessels will not be compelled to carry unlimited quantities of the cumbrous and unsatisfactory cork conglomerations which in times past have done duty as life-preservers. Instead each applicant for a ticket for a summer sail will have to present a physician's certificate that he has been Sylvestered, if one may coin the term. Then all on board will be prepared for any emergency, and the upsetting of the boat will result in nothing worse than a wetting, all the passengers inflating their cheeks and floating to the shore as gently as a child drifts down the tides of sleep. This is only a suggestion of the great value of the Sylvester achievement. Its wide and beneficient uses will be apparent to all who give the subject even a passing thought, and therefore a single word to the wise will suffice. Forewarned is forearmed.—Troy Press.

HE RENTS PIPES.

Curious Occupation Followed by an Old Turk at Constantinople.

In one of the great caravansaries of Constantinople I saw an old Turk following a merchant trade that seemed to me the most peculiar of any in all the world. This business was that of renting pipes for temporary usage by the guests of the hotel. His stand was a little red-curtained bazaar, in which he sat with a table before him. On this table were ranged the largest variety of pipes that it was ever my opportunity to behold. He had pipes of all nationalities and many that had no nationality at all. The German meerschaum was not wanting, nor was the American corncob absent. Brier pipes from England were there, and Irish dhudeens in great number. Besides, he had the long, rubber-stemmed, cool-smoking Turkish pipes of Chinese persuasion. Behind him, ranged in several scores of little wooden pockets, were tobaccos of every conceivable variety.

He rented the pipes full to the brim with the renter's own choice of tobacco for the very small sum of one centime, which is less than one penny of our own money. However, the renter was compelled to leave a small sum of money as security for the pipe. Count was kept of the number of pipes in use by a system of crosses made on a wooden board, which was evidently plain to the keeper but a dark mystery to others. He certainly did a thriving business, and his money coffer was well filled with coin. He stated to me that he secured his variety of pipes from travellers, many of them having been presented to him and others purchased; some few, such as the Chinese and Indian pipes, he had sent for. He asked me to secure for him such pieces, as I observed him to be without, and it was only yesterday that I mailed him a beauty of an American Indian type. His collection is by this time undoubtedly worth thousands of dollars, and, no doubt will after his death be secured for some of the European museums.

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

HUMANITY VS. OUR OPIUM POLICY. POLICY.

Murder, though it has no tongue,
Will speak with most miraculous voice.
—Shakespeare.

To the Editor: In your weekly issue of the 12th inst. there is an article entitled "Our Opium Policy," by G. M. Sproat, winner of the first essay prize of $1,000 awarded by the governors of Bombay and Madras. If we may judge from the article under notice, the first prize essay, upholding and justifying wholesale poisoning, should be not only interesting but quite a curiosity, for the subject matter is certainly out of the beaten track. It is to be hoped that the talented writer will publish his essay in one of our newspapers for the benefit of British Columbians.

In 1834 the East Indian Company received permission from the Chinese officials to live in the city of Canton and trade with the Chinese merchants for tea, silk and other products through go-betweens, who were held responsible. Under cover of this trade, and no doubt assisted by some of the officials, opium (strictly prohibited) was smuggled into the city. Unequal distribution of bribes caused jealousy, hence informers, hence trouble. These are historical facts too well known to be disputed. Nothing that I could write would adequately condemn our opium policy in China and many other places, British Columbia included; therefore salt would be superfluous.

Now, with regard to India, though we may feel proud of the reckless daring and bravery of our swashbucklers, we cannot justify their crimes, so the less said on that subject the better.

From 1640, when we colonized Madras, up to the present time, our career throughout India and the East is well marked with the blood of the nearly helpless natives, ruthless rapine and official corruption. We have removed those princes that opposed us and put tools of our own in their places. The day is not far distant when some of our people will suffer for this. The natives do not try to conceal their bitter hatred, nor do they scruple to make known their intention to exterminate their oppressors. They only await an opportunity. Religion caused the fall of the Roman empire. Our opium policy may cause the dismembering of the British.

The dire struggle of our laboring class for food in the United Kingdom, in Australia, in Canada, more particularly in British Columbia, and in other British possessions, is a sure sign of approaching dissolution, which can be clearly traced to our fatuous opium policy. Trade in all its ramifications is most ruinously affected, our shipping lying idle and our people starving. Why is this? G. M. Sproat answers: The beneficent policy of our government in India that a few, very few, may live in luxury and sloth, wear bedizened coats and have bedizened servants to wait on them. O! grovelling toadies, how despicable is your nature.

The latest: Nineteen thousand jute spinners are out on strike at Dundee. The factories there have to compete with the factories in India in foreign markets, hence the already starvation wage has to be reduced. There we have the immediate effect of Asiatic competition, brought about by our senseless opium policy.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.
—Shakespeare.

In our opium policy we stand condemned before the world, by our own statutes, as poisoners, wholesale poisoners, not by the hundreds or thousands, by the million. "Of all species of death the most destructible is that of poison, because it can be the least prevented either by manhood or forethought." Yet there are a few men (let us be thankful there are but few) like Mr. Sproat, who call this sentiment. Man is the creature of his surroundings; he learns his humanities at his mother's knee, and at school; his inhumanities in his struggle for place. Morals and crime being purely relative, simply a question decided by chance into which part of the world your lot is cast, making due allowance for hereditary bias; and if perchance this natural bias strikes favorable soil one may expect something beyond the common. Now, it is evident from Mr. Sproat's writings that he has hereditary bias, for such extraordinary views could not be acquired in man's short life. Further, in India, the atmosphere of poison, thuggism and murder suited him exactly; consequently we have this rara avis, the writer of a prize essay for which he received $1000 for upholding our beneficent opium policy, that is, wholesale poisoning. Anything written against this policy warning our people against this deadly poison, when viewed from Mr. Sproat's standpoint, is simply sentiment, and if he had the power he would electrocute all the sentimentalists. Here we have natural bias exemplified. He would run amuck and destroy every person he came in contact with.

In his preamble Mr. Sproat sets out to refute my writings, instead of which he confirms them. Part 1 is altogether beyond my comprehension, a perfect jumble of words neither positive nor negative. Part 2 confirms my writings, that the Chinese liked the Indian opium. Part 3, "opium wars," the first battle on record. Two of our warships had a little picnic on the 5th of September, 1834, killing a number of Chinese and from that day until the 23rd October, 1860, the opium trouble never ceased. We were smuggling the drugs into the country at every possible point. Opium receiving ships were stationed off the different ports manned and armed to the teeth; opium schooners (clippers) carried the drug. In the second part the writer says the farmer in the English fen country takes his opium. This may be so but I certainly do not believe it. I now come to the first positive assertion: "Millions crave for it (opium) on the irrigated plains and ordure-strewn fields of China." Here Mr. Sproat shows that he is totally ignorant of China. The Chinese males leave all the work that can be done in the paddy (rice) fields to their women, who are as a rule much stronger. The men plough and harrow, and assist in cutting, women do all the rest. The land alluviums on which paddy is grown is not sufficient to feed half the population. A mow of land, 100x72, is considered quite a fortune, and before any land can be sold all the family has to give their consent and sign the deed. Every foot of land even to the top of mountains 2500 feet high is cultivated, with paddy where they can get water, (their system of irrigation on the mountain sides is simply wonderful) in other places sweet potatoes and ground nuts. The struggle for food is too great to allow anything for opium. Money, except a few cents, they rarely have. The poor husbandman does not use opium in any form. For many years after the introduction of Indian opium the cultivation of the poppy was strictly prohibited. The Tepou (village elder) would risk his head if he allowed the people under his charge to grow the poppy. It was only after they began to import rice the officials shut their eyes and indirectly encouraged what was before forbidden, consequently the cultivation of the poppy is yearly increasing. There is no doubt that the quantity grown now materially affects the sale of the Indian drug. Here we have the reason why our government aid Chinese immigration. The $45,000 paid the C.P.R. steamship company is an example to what extent this is carried on. Australia refuses to allow any more Chinese and it is to be hoped that before another year passes Chinese immigration into this province will be stopped forever. If not we shall have to bear the brunt of American retaliation. They will not stand our smuggling Chinese and opium into their country much longer. Let us hope before the United States are driven to extremes we shall be able to stop the importation of this poison into our province. Here also we stand convicted by our own statutes.

Mr. Sproat says: "If the government of India abandoned the opium monopoly it would be bankrupt." The country would not be bankrupt, but several thousand drones would lose their income; they would perhaps have to work. Let any person take a few minutes and jot down with a pencil what India is costing the English people. Whittaker's almanack will furnish very reliable data. The actual cash expenditure represents but a portion, perhaps 25 per cent., the contingent loss being at least three times as much. This does not allow for the millions of human beings poisoned. I should allow something off for the honor of being poisoned by the imperial crown drug.

I feel thankful for Mr. Sproat's wish to educate the bad sailor, but if he knew that is not our mode of punishment. I have only one wish as far as Mr. S. is personally concerned. I wish to have his photo; he certainly owes me some return for giving him the opportunity to let the British Columbians know we had such a celebrity in the province.

An anomaly: The salaries of our officials in India are paid mainly from the profits made on opium, their pensions when they retire, their establishments at home, everything they, and their families eat, drink and wear, the silk hat, the lovely Easter bonnet, the seat in church, the handsome church service, even the hassocks they kneel on, all, are furnished from the same fund. Yes! The mites of silver given to keep up the poor missionary in India, who is striving to Christianize the heathen, that is earning his food, and risking his soul in cultivating the poppy from which is extracted the deadly poison that pays for all.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 11th May, 1893.

RUSSIA'S STATE CHURCH.

The Greek Denomination—Its Dogmas and Ordinances.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the Grace Baptist temple, Broad and Berks street, on the state church of Russia. Mr. Smith first gave a brief sketch of the Greek church and its separation from the Roman Catholic church.

"I come not to discuss or analyse the Greek church," said he, "but to say something of the results of my personal observations of some features. The Greek church is that part of the great Christian body which recognizes only the authority of the first seven Ecumenical councils. Originally it was united with the Roman Church. Differences began to spring up as early as the fifth century, but the schism was not fully completed until the eleventh century. The Greek church is practically a federation of churches without any centre of authority. There is no Pope in the Greek church, but there are Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, the chief prelate being known as the Metropolitan.

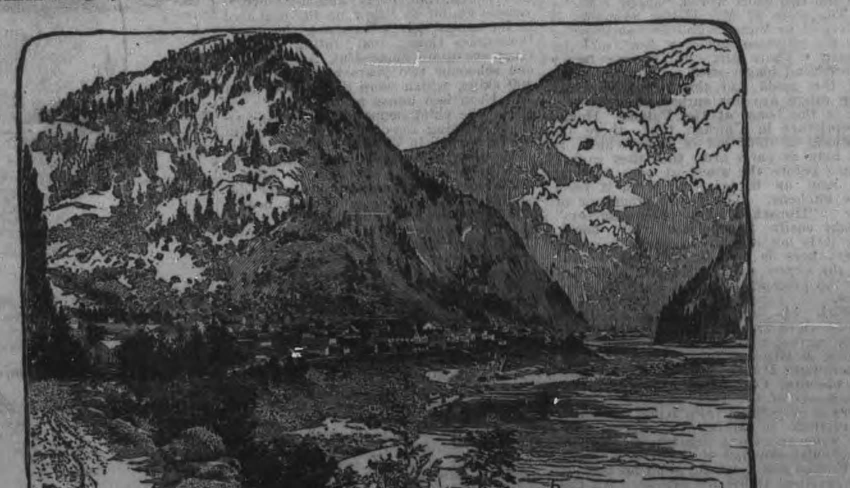
"The Russian Greek church embraces nearly 75,000,000 adherents, more than the entire population of the United States. The Emperor of Russia is the head of the church, but he has no more to do with its doctrines than the King of Italy or the Emperor of Austria has with the doctrines of the Roman church. The Emperor is described as the defender of the faith. As far as the appointive power goes he is the complete head of the hierarchy, and the holy synod is made up of his appointees.

"The Greek church agrees with the Roman church in various dogmas. They have the same veneration for the Virgin and mass. They recognize the sacraments and pay attention to fasting. But there are marked distinctions. The Greek church denies the primacy and spiritual supremacy of the popes. It recognizes no human infallibility except on the part of the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, not from the Son; rejects the doctrine of purgatory, though it recognizes the intercession of the saints.

"The church is what is termed a white clergy and a black clergy. The latter are monks. They are celibates. But the white clergy are required to marry. The white clergy predominate. It is from the black clergy that all the high prelates are chosen. The white clergy are not allowed to exercise any choice as to their wives. The selection is made by a bishop, who chooses the widow or daughter of another priest. All the priests' sons must become priests, and the only possible method of escape is by the army.

"The Greek church does not have images, but rather representations of the Savior, the Madonna and the saints upon surfaces. These representations are called ikons, and those in the edifices are beautiful and very valuable, being studded often with precious stones. In every house and every shop is an ikon, and when one enters he must take off his hat with respect for the ikon.

"As to the character of the worship; one never hears a sermon. I never heard but one Russian hierarch deliver a discourse, and that was on an anniversary. The services consist of mass and music. Sometimes the meeting is very monotonous, but then it will become most entertaining and ravishing, the grandest melodies and the sweetest voices that I ever heard. Women do not take part. All the singing is by men and boys. The boys who have the sweetest voices are selected for the priesthood, and their voices are trained during their whole life. There is no instrumental music." — Philadelphia Press.



YALE.

STAMPS AS WALL PAPER.

How a London Stamp-Dealer Disposed of Forged Stamps.

In a certain old-fashioned house in London there is a room about twelve feet square that is entirely papered with postage stamps. It is estimated by Mr. Palmer, the largest stamp dealer in the world, that those stamps would be worth $5,000,000 but for the unfortunate circumstance that not one of them is genuine. Mr. Palmer extracted these forgeries from collections that he bought from time to time, and, as a rule, the people from whom he bought them did not know that they were forgeries. But no forged stamp can pass as genuine when it falls under the scrutiny of the expert Palmer. This crazy patchwork shows a specimen of every known stamp in the world. The Pall Mall Budget of London says there are 70,000 stamps on the walls of the room, and it took almost thirty years to collect them. "To make wall paper out of them kept four pairs of hands busy for three months. They are pasted upon canvas, so that in order to remove the stamps it will not be necessary to remove the building. Paste, no gum, has been used, as gum discolors stamps. Having been fastened to the canvas the stamps were treated to a coat of shellac, and were then varnished. In the 'Chamber of Philatelical Horrors,' as Mr. Palmer calls it, is a flat topped desk. Instead of leather the top is inlaid with postage stamps. These are genuine, and they number 1440. Near the desk stands a screen. It is about five feet high and six feet long. Both sides are covered with stamps. Several persons have attempted to count the stamps, but in each case life was found to be too short. The most valuable among the forgeries is a Brattleboro, an American stamp of the face value of five cents. If it were genuine it would be worth £250. A genuine Brattleboro was sold by Mr. Palmer for that amount. If any of the inhabitants of Brattleboro, which is a small town in the state of Vermont, were aware of this they would immediately petition Congress to have a new set of old Brattleboro stamps printed for export. The finest private collection in the world is owned by M. Ferrari, of Paris. It is worth about £250,000. Perhaps next to it in value is the collection contributed to the British Museum by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M. P. The Duke of Edinburgh possesses a very good collection, and so does the Duke of York. The young princes of Siam are among the keenest stamp collectors in the world, and a very fine collection is owned by one of the Rothschild family. The Czar of Russia used to take much pleasure in his collection, and there are several collections of great value in America, Germany and France.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SECRETS OF OLD OCEAN.

The Observations of a German Scientific Traveller.

A VOYAGE ON A SAILING SHIP

Facts About Ocean Currents and Winds—The Salinity of the Sea—Valuable Knowledge Obtained at a Trifling Expense—A Unique Expedition.

One reason why oceanography is a comparatively new science is because it is very expensive to explore the depths of the sea. One man with a very modest and inexpensive equipment may make important discoveries on land and considerably widen the geographic horizon. It, however, requires a specially fitted expedition to explore the ocean's depths, says C. C. Adams in the New York Sun. A ship is necessary with special appliances and a large force of observers and mariners. It is so expensive that scores of expeditions go out to find new facts on the earth's surface for every one that seeks to enlarge our knowledge by investigating the sea depths. It has just been proved, however, by a German professor that the study of oceanography in some of its phases may be pursued with valuable results and very little expense, and the success of Dr. Gerhard Schott's investigations on a sailing vessel is exciting much interest because the results were gratifying and the cost was comparatively trifling.

Of course, on a sailing vessel engaged in trade and with no time to lose on its journeys, it was impossible for Dr. Schott to make deep sea investigations even if he had had the appliances for that work. But there are important phases of the ocean and of marine meterorology that he might study to advantage on a sailing vessel.

Dr. Schott's proposed enterprise aroused much interest in Germany because he was known to be a competent observer and his plan seemed feasible. He proposed, in short, to make a round trip between Bremen and Japan on sailing vessels of one of the large lines plying between Europe and the Orient. The journey would take a year, and as the outward and homeward tracks are widely separated much of the way, Dr. Schott would have an excellent opportunity to make researches in respect to ocean currents, temperatures, winds, the specific gravity, color, transparency and salinity of ocean waters, the dimensions and rate of movement of waves, the collection of sea life in the upper strata of the ocean waters, and so on.

Scientific men and societies in Germany saw that Dr. Schott was provided with the best appliances he could utilize in his work, and the great shipping firm of R. C. Rickmers became so much interested in the project that they gave the professor free passage both ways as far as their ships travel. Beyond Pfang, in the Strait of Malacca, he had to take a steamer to China, and again embarked on one of the great clipper ships of the generous Bremen Company. He started from Bremen on October 1, 1891, reached Penang on January 18, 1892, went on to Japan and arrived in Bremen again on October 7, 1892.

Many people may think that steam has practically superseded sail power on the sea. This is largely true of small coasting vessels, but it is not true of the great shipping trade between Europe and the Orient. Many of the most important articles imported to Europe from the East, such as rice, wheat, saltpetre, dyewoods, and so on, are almost monopolized by the sailing trade. The big clipper ships now turned out of the English shipyards are built, not of wood, but of iron and steel, and they have nearly the carrying capacity of the large steamers of fifteen or twenty years ago. The building of these has very much increased within the past two years. Twice as many were turned out last year as were launched the year before.

Dr. Schott's outbound passage to Penang, required eighty-four days, and he was 124 days on the vessel that brought him home. We can imagine that for a good sailor and a man who is completely absorbed in the task he had undertaken, there was not a monotonous moment during the long journey. Every waking hour something claimed his attention. Now he was measuring the height of waves and comparing their speed with that of the wind that raised them; then he was dragging his nets behind the ship and making hauls of various forms of sea life; or studying the upper strata of the atmosphere, tracing the air currents through the movements of the clouds.

Again he would spend hours examining sea waters and collecting specimens to ascertain their specific gravity or the amount of salt they contained. The prevailing winds, currents and temperatures were all matters of interest to him. It is said of many lovers of nature that if you put them down in any part of the world where they may find a few plants, a rock formation or specimens of animal life, they are at once perfectly at home and absorbed in the study of their surroundings. Dr. Schott had made a long study of oceanography, and his year spent on the great oceans, though most of the time he was hard at work, was crowded with delightful pursuits.

He has published a very interesting account of his tour in the January number of the transactions of the Berlin Geographical Society. It will be practicable to tell something about the work that Dr. Schott accomplished, avoiding technicalities and scientific details that are easily understood only by specialists and scholars.

The observer had an opportunity to study some of the ocean currents and prevailing winds that are so conspicuously indicated on our maps. On the outward voyage the ship traveled almost to the coast of Brazil, speeded on its way by the very same winds and currents that led to the accidental discovery of Brazil in A. D. 1500. It will be remembered that Abral, who had set out for the East Indies, was carried by these winds and currents to Brazil, though he had intended to double the Cape of Good Hope.

As a result of his entire expedition Dr. Schott thinks we give to the ocean winds and currents on our maps boundaries that are too definitely and sharply defined, making it appear, first, that the areas they cover are more definite than they really are, and, second, that our knowledge of them is more exact and comprehensive than it really is. According to this view the ocean currents are caused and governed by atmospheric conditions. The winds shift now and then, causing a corresponding change in the position of the currents. Some currents which are prominently marked on the maps at times cannot be found at all where they are indicated.

He regards the common definition of ocean currents as "rivers in the ocean" as unfortunate and misleading because in their genesis and nature they have so very little in common with rivers. In short, he thinks physical scientists have given to most ocean currents a degree of importance and a fixity of boundaries which do not belong to them. He thinks they are merely minor and comparatively unimportant manifestations of the great phenomenon of oceanic circulation, involving the whole body of sea waters, a phenomenon which is as yet imperfectly understood. Probably all physicists now substantially agree with these views that Dr. Schott has expressed with greater emphasis than most of them. At the same time all agree, of course, that some of these currents are of the highest importance in navigation by sail.

In the southern part of the Indian Ocean, between 20 deg. and 50 deg. E long., Dr. Schott says that a cold antarctic current has a greater influence than has been attributed to it on the maps. Its effects are plainly manifest far to the north by abnormally low temperatures, the northern drift of icebergs and the low salinity of the water.

He crossed the greatest current of the Pacific, the Kuro Siwo, in several places, and says that according to his observation all the maps show its course between Formosa and Japan too far east. It flows almost entirely west of Lu Chu Islands, and its west side, along the Asiatic coast, is almost as distinctly marked from the cold south-flowing Cinna stream as though the division were cut with a knife. Its east side mingles gradually with the other waters and is not easy to define.

Most newspaper readers are aware that one of the methods, though not the most exact and satisfactory, of ascertaining heights above the sea is to employ the aneroid or the boiling-point barometer to show the atmospheric pressure, and the height may be approximately ascertained by comparing the result with the known atmospheric pressure at sea level at a given temperature. For measuring the height of waves, Dr. Schott used a very sensitive aneroid with microscopic reading. The greatest height of storm waves recorded during the far more extensive observations of Lieut. Paris rose eleven and a half meters above sea level. Dr. Schott says that observations of waves in the stormiest weather and in the open sea that are above fifteen meters in height are extremely rare. Now and then mariners or travelers bring reports of waves sixty or seventy feet high, but Dr. Schott thinks these reports are almost invariably erroneous.

With an average good breeze the distance between waves, according to Dr. Schott's observations, was about 115 to 130 feet, and the time between waves was 4 1-2 to 5 seconds. That is, about every five seconds a new wave would come, each traveling at the rate of 22 to 29 feet a second, or about fifteen or seventeen miles an hour. The heaviest storm-waves he met moved about 28 feet in a second, or thirty-six miles an hour, or still faster. They attained a length of about 650 feet. According to this observer the rapidity of wave movement does not increase proportionally with an increase in the strength of the wind, in which respect his deductions differ from those of perhaps most other observers. He says that storm waves have a steeper front than average waves, and confirms the determination of Lieutenant Paris, who found that the proportion between wave height and wave length in a high sea is as one to eighteen and in a moderate sea as one to thirty-three.

During his entire journey home Dr. Schott made investigations every twelve hours to determine the salinity of the sea water, and in regions where the study was of particular interest, as south of the Cape of Good Hope, every four hours or oftener. In discussing his temperature observations Dr. Schott has much to say about the phenomenon known among us as a general humidity, to which he attributes some very unpleasant experiences, though he did not find at sea, in tropical latitudes, temperatures as high as those that were visited upon Germany last summer, but which were more endurable.

For dredging purposes Dr. Schott used nets and also a number of glasses, and he brought home quite a large variety of specimens of sea life, some of which were obtained at depths of 500 feet when the vessel was lying comparatively motionless. Professor Brandt, director of the Kiel Zoological Institute, who made a report upon these collections, says they are of the highest scientific value, particularly as a large part of them were made in regions of the South Atlantic and Indian oceans, where such investigations have been lacking.

It is not necessary in this article to follow Dr. Schott through his investigations and deductions as to color, transparency and other qualities of sea waters, his studies of wind movements, and many other matters that came under his observation, though it may be mentioned that he was able to detect through the clouds as many as three currents of air moving in different directions at different altitudes at the same time. It is desired merely to give a glimpse of a man devoted to science, well equipped for his work, and pursuing it in his modest way with excellent results, though laboring in a field that is rarely entered except by expensively fitted out expeditions. In a material sense Dr. Schott received nothing but his board and lodging for his year's work, but like many another German professor he probably felt amply repaid by the fact that the scientific men commended what he had done. It was something to prove that good results could be accomplished by Dr. Schott's unaccustomed method of oceanic research.

THRESHING IN FRASER VALLEY.

CATTLE RANCHING IN THE WEST.

Trial of Dr. Graves.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—This was the day originally set for the opening of the second trial of Dr. Graves, the murderer of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I. The proceedings have been indefinitely postponed owing to the refusal of important witnesses from the east to come west until the fall. These witnesses are the people who sold the fatal bottle labeled "Home in the Mountains," which was sent to Mrs. Barnaby. The trial will probably take place in the October term. Dr. Graves, who is still in jail of his own will, having refused bail, chafes at the delay and regards it as an act of injustice, and says that he has a right to demand an immediate trial.

Important Celebration Item.

Combine instruction with enjoyment in an amusing combination by attending the elocutionary and musical entertainment under the masterly guidance of Rev. Dr. George, of Seattle, assisted by Victoria vocalists. The doctor is an elocutionist of high order and has won many laurels by his ability in this direction. His Literary Rambles keep one interested and give food for thinking. Tuesday evening next, May 23rd, at Pandora Metropolitan Methodist church, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

OUR COMING GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of Lord Aberdeen Viewed With Favor.

GOOD OMEN FOR THE LIBERALS

Reminiscences of Rideau Hall in the Days of Lord Lorne—The Colonel and the "Cattle Show"—A Slight to Lord Derby.

Ottawa, May 15.—The official announcement of the appointment of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada has at last been received. Public opinion has all along pointed to the Earl as the next governor of Canada when the term of Lord Stanley, now Earl Derby, expired. He and the Countess of Aberdeen are already well known in the Dominion, where they have considerable interests. In British Columbia the new governor-general has made some heavy investments, all of which goes to show that he had faith in the future of the country long before the idea of his appointment had been mooted. During the time that he presided over Irish affairs he showed himself to be not only an able and popular statesman, but one who found special favor among the democracy in his support of home rule. The demohstration which was accorded to the Earl and his estimable lady on leaving Ireland gave ample proof of the esteem in which both were held during their stay in the Emerald isle.

The appointment is an exceedingly popular one here. It is safe to say that since the appointment of the Earl of Dufferin none has been so generally well received as that of the Earl of Aberdeen. The appointment of Lord Lorne was on a different line. The fact of his being the Queen's son-in-law and the knowledge that Princess Louise was to be mistress of Government House gave a charm to his appointment outside the merits of the statesman. Indeed, once the little excitement blew over, after the arrival of the marquis and his royal wife, it was discovered that Canada was not specially adapted for those of royal blood. The situation, take it all in all, was not a congenial one to her of the royal household. There were also instances of snobbery connected with those who were responsible for the arrangements at Rideau Hall under the vice regal pair, and for which the latter were not directly responsible. Nevertheless it was laid to their charge. Those who visited Government House, outside your own Slabtown, know right well the reception accorded them by that Prince of red tape snobbery, Col. De Winton, who since then has been honored with knighthood. He is yet interested in a cattle ranch in the northwest territories.

Speaking of cattle ranches reminds me of the turn which the military secretary of that day gave to the presentation of the Ottawa ladies to Lord Lorne and Princess Louise. After the presentation there were to be a dinner and a dance. Asked by one of the aides-de-camps if he were going into the room, Col. De Winton replied that he would wait until the cattle show—meaning the presentation—was over.

Those who had official business to transact at Rideau Hall in those days met with scant courtesy at the hands of the colonel. If they were fortunate enough to meet Lord Lorne they got a genial reception, but then the colonel transacted the business.

It was during the reign of Col. De Winton at Government House that the people of Canada, more especially those of Ottawa, first learned that it was a bar to society to "keep a window," meaning that mercantile business was not altogether honorable. Those of "the service" who were dunned and sued in the division court for the dresses they wore at Government House were especially favored and pronounced fit company for the upper tendom. But then it was not the scion of the house of Argyle or the daughter of Queen Victoria who were responsible for these things. The company that was selected for them was not likely to be the same as if they made the selection themselves.

One of the first grand balls at Government House, and there has been no entertaining or feasting similar to those times since then—must have made the princess stare. For instance, the Princess was the partner of one of the leading judges of the Canadian bench. He was in high spirits, having specially enjoyed the fine brand of wines which were kept in the Government House cellar. Turning to the Princess and giving her a good-natured slap on the shoulder he remarked that she had a most beautiful arm.

Later on an attache of one of our educational institutions was in that position in which Robert Burns found himself upon the pier of Leith. He had to be removed from the ball room. I might enumerate other scandals, all of which must have been shocking to the Princess, but these two for the present will suffice.

For all this, Lord Lorne not only made a good governor-general, but he has never ceased to say and do what he could for Canada since leaving the country. The Princess, too, has spoken kindly of us, despite the little experiences I have mentioned.

Lord Aberdeen is already acquainted with the people among whom he is to dwell, and although a peer of the realm, and his associations as such are of the aristocracy, he is nevertheless a democrat, a staunch Liberal and a home ruler. It is fitting to remark here that there have been great changes in the political world since Lord Aberdeen visited Canada two or three years ago. At that time the Tory government was in power in England and the Republican party dominant in the United States. Since then the Liberals have gained control of the government of Britain and the Democrats have almost swept their political opponents out of existence in the neighboring republic. These were sweeping victories for free trade. Need I say that the fact of the Earl of Aberdeen replacing the Earl of Derby in Canada as governor-general is a good omen for the success which is bound to come to the Liberal party whenever an opportunity is afforded the people to express themselves at the polls. Liberalism is flowing westward, and before a couple of years are over the northern half of this continent will join in expressing istelf, as the southern half has done already, against combines and combinesters in favor of tariff reform.

I cannot conclude without a word as to the manner in which the Earl of Derby leaves us. His departure was referred to in his speech proroguing parliament, yet the government departed from the usual custom of giving him an address from both houses of parliament. This was very unkind. When the government wanted the aid of the present governor-general in furthering their political ends they had no hesitation in placing words in his mouth which he would, it is safe to say, have preferred not to use. Take, for instance, the speech of Sir John Thompson, which his excellency was asked to read to the delegation of equal righters who waited on him at Quebec. Then no later than last summer the Dominion statistician provided Earl Derby with with one-sided figures to show that Canada was prosperous. These political statistics his excellency quoted at the Board of Trade banquet at Toronto and other points in the west. To allow the Earl of Derby to depart without the customary address was base ingratitude on the part of the government. There can be no wobbling out of that.

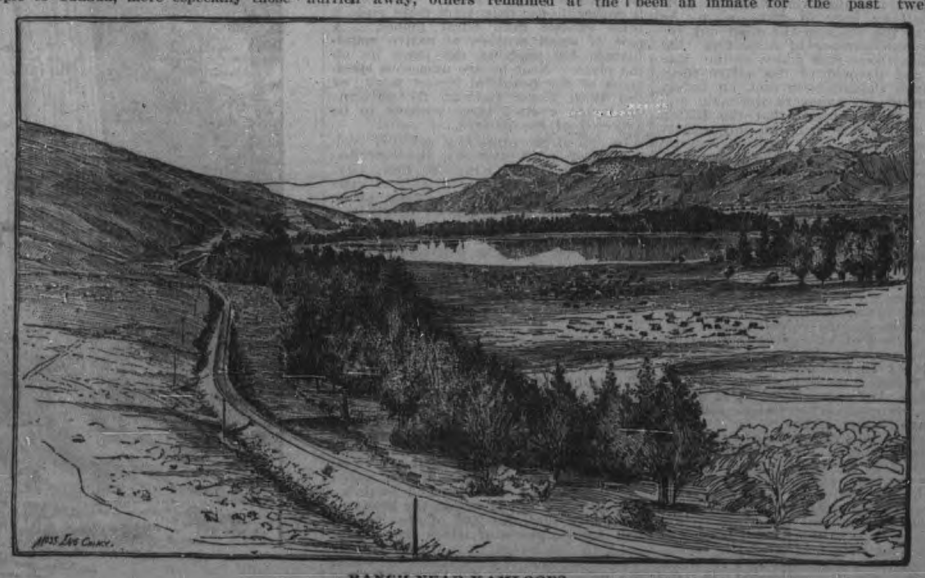
SLABTOWN.

A Scotch Sabbatarian.

A couple of tourists staying at Loch Ness had a fancy one fine Sunday to go for a row on the loch. They accordingly sallied forth in search of the boatman, whom they met just leaving his house, dressed in a suit of glossy black, and with an extra big Bible under his arm. "We want to go for a row," said one of the tourists. "Dae ye not knaw that it's the Sawbath?" was the reply; "ye'll no get a boat frae me the day, forbye I'll hae ye to know I'm an elder o' the kirk." "Yes, yes," expostulated the tourists, "That's all very well for you, but we don't require you with us. We can row ourselves." "Ah, weel," said the elder, "I'll not let ye the boat, but I'll tell ye what I'll do for ye. Dae ye see yon green boatie doon amang the rushes?" "Yes." "Weel, she's ready with the oars inside. Jist ye gang doon there an' row oot to the middle, an I'll come doon to the bank an' swear at ye. But never ye mind, ye jist row on an' I'll call for the money on Monday.

She Danced With Wellington.

Lady de Ros is the writer of "Personal Recollections of the Great Duke of Wellington." These appeared in Murray's Magazine for January and February, 1889. Lady de Ros danced at the famous Brussels ball given by her mother before Waterloo. "When the Duke arrived, rather late, at the ball," she wrote, "I was dancing, but at once went up to him to ask about the rumors. He said, very gravely, 'Yes, they are true; we are off to-morrow.' This terrible news was circulated directly, and while some of the officers hurried away, others remained at the ball, and actually had not time to change their clothes, but fought in evening costume." When the "Recollections of the Duke of Wellington" were published, Lady de Ros was quite indignant, her daughter says, at one of the papers praising the articles as "the utterances of an octogenarian," observing, "they might have given me the credit of being a monagenarian," and also remarking that "it was not often anyone made their debut as an author at the age of 93!"



RANCH NEAR KAMLOOPS.

The Princess of Wales' Pets.

Those who have the privilege of close acquaintance with the tastes of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales are well aware that she, like her Majesty, is a great lover of natural history. She is particularly devoted to birds, and possesses in London and Sandringham quite a collection, both of songsters and others—notably parrots, whose sole claim to merit is their brilliant plumage.

Of course the Princess' family as children had numerous pets; and in the shrubbery portion of the garden at Marlborough House there is a pathetic little cemetery occupied by the remains of sundry tame rabbits, whose names possible virtues and dates of departure from this life are duly recorded on tiny headstones.

But it is at Sandringham that the Princess' tastes have full play without let or hindrance. In the beautiful private grounds attached to the house no gun is ever allowed to be fired or nest disturbed. The consequence is that blackbirds and thrushes swarm; while squirrels, those elsewhere much-persecuted little animals, can any day be seen by the dozens sitting on some lowlying bough of a tree, fearlessly looking at the intruder, or resting on the grass with bushy tail coquettishly posed over their backs. Then as to dogs, there are any number—Danes, Pomeranians, Siberian, Clumbers and terriers, one or two of which latter invariably accompany the "house party" during their afternoon inspection of stables and kennels. Cats, especially Persians, are great favorites with the Princess, and in the stables, both at Marlborough House and at Sandringham, they abound. Guinea pigs are much to the front, and the Princess possesses some particularly fine and rare specimens of these curious rodents, so beloved of all children. Golden pheasants are allowed to wander about the preserves, but no one is ever supposed to shoot them.

Lastly, there are the two Russian bears, "Polly" and "Charlie," kept in a splendid bear pit like the one at the "Zoo." Both are good specimens, but Charlie's temper, unfortunately, is uncertain. Years ago, before the railing was put back, he one day managed to escape by jumping from the central pole, and got into the adjacent paddock. Had he not been promptly secured, the result might have been disastrous, particularly if he had happened upon a plump and inviting baby in charge of a healthy young Norfolk nurse maid. —Westminster Gazette.

The Girls of To-Day.

Food has been helped by training. It has become a custon to let girls live in the open air, to suffer them to play games which thirty years since would have been pronounced "howdenish"—then a most opprobrious adjective—and even to train them through gymnastics with scientific attention and regularity. They may take as much exercise as they like, and owing to the partly accidental introduction of vigorous games in which both sexes can share, they like to take a good deal. "Ladies' cricket" and "ladies' golf" are imitative tricks, with nothing to recommend them but the open air; but lawn tennis is sharp, healthy work, a great deal better than the hay-making of the last century, which overtaxed the spine, and so are riding, as now practised, and the walk of eight or ten miles, even if it ends in a rather fatigueing trudge. Exercise of that kind, while it makes the boys lissome, sets the girls up, a' change which is no doubt one cause of their apparent increase in height. They stand on their feet and stand up as their grandmothers, with all their drilling on backboards and injunctions to sit straight up against chair backs, which were tortures, never did. The girls stand like soldiers, without their stiffness, and because they can do it, and know they can, they fall instinctively into a style of dress which displays their ability, which recognizes, for example, the waist in the human figure. Girls do not "lollop" now, have indeed almost forgotten a word which forty years ago was incessantly in their seniors' mouths, and was the origin in thousands of cases of positive physical harm. A well-bred girl nowadays does not sit as if she were listening to a rebuke and stiffening herself to disregard it; but she does not "lollop" any more than she ties her waist belt above five inches too high.—London Spectator.

In Favor of the Bill.

London, May 22.—Whit Sunday was celebrated in the metropolis by a great outpouring of the democracy in favor of Gladstone's home rule, intended as a response to the denunciations by the aristocracy of the Grand Old Man. Sixteen platforms were erected in Hyde Park. Organizations with a total membership of over 200,000 turned out, marching in procession from the Thames embankment. Every large town in the country was represented among the speakers.

General American Dispatches.

San Francisco, May 22.—The trial of John W. Flood, ex-cashier of the Donohoe Kelly bank, who is charged with the embezzlement of $164,000, was commenced to-day in the Circuit Court. Both the prosecution and the defense are represented by strong counsel. The defendant has entered a plea of not guilty.

Jackson, Mich., May 22.—In the poor house of this county, in which she has been an inmate for the past twelve years, Mrs. Annie Mozette is celebrating to-day her hundredth anniversary, and at the same time reaches the distinction of being the oldest woman in the state. Her memory relative to recent events is defective, but she can recall distinctly happenings when she was a girl. Her health is good, although she is not very nimble on her feet. Presents calculated to make the closing days of her life more pleasant were made this morning by a number of her friends outside of the institution.

The Westside The Westside

J. HUTCHESON & CO.,

Importers of

Dry · Goods, · Mantles · and · Jackets.

We carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Mantles, Jackets, Capes and Waterproofs In British Columbia.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE LEADING HOUSES IN THE TRADE. NO INTERMEDIATE PROFITS.

VISITORS TO OUR CITY WILL DO WELL TO INSPECT THE FOLLOWING LINES:

Dress Silks
Dress Goods.
Silk Hosiery
Silk Handkerchiefs

Alexandre Kid Gloves
Rovillon Kid Gloves
Undressed Kid Gloves
Silk Gloves

Sunshades
Silk Umbrellas
Underwear
Laces, Ribbons, Etc.

70 Government Street. J. HUTCHESON & CO. 70 Government Street.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

New Department at the Museum Specially Devoted to them.

VALUABLE RELICS OF ANTIQUITY

A Room Where Indian Customs, History and Religion can be Studied—Fine Carving in Stone and Wood—Strange Weapons of War and the Chase.

Strangers from all parts of the globe who visit Victoria and include in their round of sght-seeing the provincial museum find it difficult, in telling of the quiet hour spent within it, to choose words to express with adequate force their admiration of the infinite variety, the admirable arrangement and the surpassing interest of the specimens there gathered by that indefatigable man of many sciences, Mr. John Fannin, the amiable curator. Lucky, indeed, is the party of visitors that happens to reach the museum when Mr. Fannin has half an hour to spare—not very often, unfortunately—for a more entertaining cicerone, or one better versed in his line of work would be sought for in vain. The representative of the Times was extremely lucky in finding Mr. Fannin in that very desirable position—half an hour to spare—when he called at the museum the other day for the express purpose of inspecting the new department just added to the museum and devoted to the native races of British Columbia—in fact, an Indian department, an annex to the main museum. Having heard that the Indian department had been begun only a short time ago, it was with no little surprise that the visitor beheld the large room crowded with a wonderful array of all manner of Indian belongings. Arms, clothing, culinary utensils, ornaments, implements and weapons of the chase, totem poles in petto, models of the houses of the great chiefs, tools of various descriptions, stone chisels and hammers noticeably, and a multitude of other interesting things, enough to keep an auctioneer's clerk making a short-hand inventory for a month.

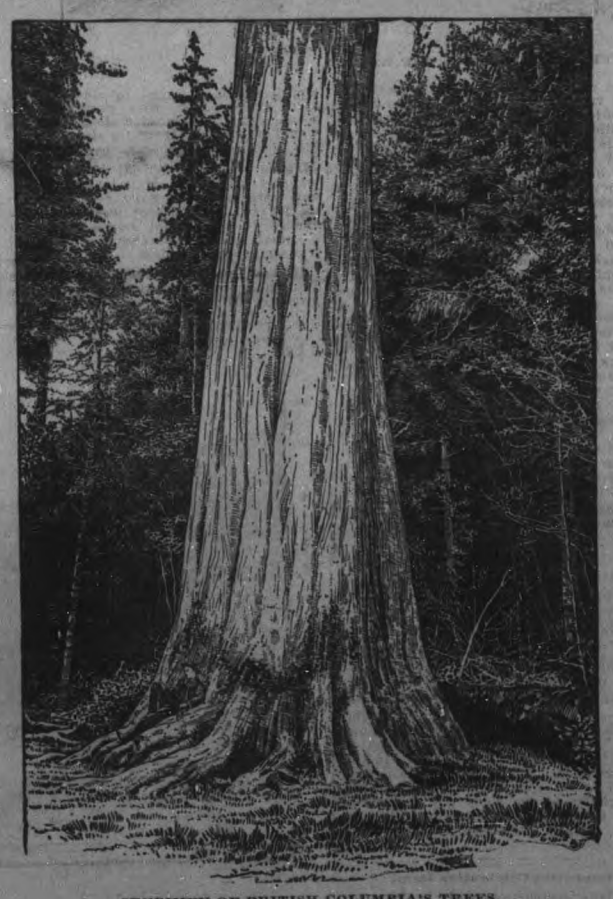
But there is one exhibit that will prove a fund of valuable study to the ethnologist and anthropologist, and should not be overlooked even by the "lay" visitor; this is a grand collection of Indian skulls, most of them in an excellent state of preservation, although all bear evidence of having lost the "vital spark of heavenly flame" many and many a year ago. Mr. Fannin is pardonably very proud of this collection, and is treating each skull to a coat of varnish and writing its brief history on the top of the cranium. In all the skulls can be noticed the characteristic backward slope to the frontal bone, and the singular compression of the cranium from the cheek bones and eye ridge upwards, always noticeable in the skulls of savages, and by professors of the so-called science of phrenology denominated the intellectual portion of the head. One of the skulls gives signs of great antiquity, the bone being blanched and covered in some places with moss. Over this array of grinning skulls the man fond of yielding to reverie's soft blandishments can ponder upon the mutability of human affairs; for might not this great bony dome, cheek by jowl with that other flat-browed skull, have been the chamber wherein the lofty ambitions and subtle schemes of some proud chief of a nation of warriors, seethed and took shape?—and now to be but a thing to gaze at for the white race he had heard of but never seen. To be ranged upon a shelf, this skull of his, with those of slaves and nameless waifs. Such is fate. Mr. Fannin expects to receive before long some fine additions to this section of the department.

Very curious are the coffins of the Indians. Some they bury, others they place in the dead houses or mausoleums, and others again they give, with their silent occupants, to the devouring fury of the flames, for cremation has been practised among the tribes from time immemorial. The coffins are always made to resemble some animal. One there is in the museum in the form of a seal; it is a burying coffin. Another is "very like a whale" and has even the tail neatly affixed. This is a house coffin. Among the carvings, which are very elaborate, showing much taste and skill and a genius for taking pains, the heads of eagles and ravens predominate. The bird of freedom seems to have been as much admired by the untutored savage of British Columbia as by his more enlightened brothers in other parts of the world. And the sable bird of Norway, the raven, appears to have been little less a favorite with the sculptors.

A trayful of reddish-brown earth in one of the cases is labelled "mineral paint." The Bella Bellas obtain this rich pigment in large quantities and employ it extensively in painting their houses, canoes and utensils. They merely add water to the earth and it produces a perfect stain. The color is rather deeper than terra cotta and a little ruddier than burnt umber. A pair of small brushes of native manufacture for applying the paint lie on the plate. Near by are numerous specimens of the beautiful basket work of the West Coast Indians, the patterns displaying a good taste scarcely to be expected of the natives.

In one of the cases is a splendid collection of stone weapons, the contribution of Mr. D. J. King of this city. One of the specimens is a piece of light green, vitreous substance, oblong, about an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick and sharpened at one end, resembling somewhat a carpenter's inch chisel. The stone is jade and has the dull, greasy aspect peculiar to this mineral. It is intensely hard. Where it is found in the province is a mystery to this day; the Indians will not tell where they obtain it, although perfectly willing to exhibit specimens of the stone. The nearest approach to it that has been found and placed in the museum is a boulder that was discovered in the Thompson river, but there is a great difference between the two. The aborigines valued this substance highly, it being much esteemed in the manufacture of their rude weapons, probably on acount of its susceptibility to polish and its hardness, which made it capable of taking and retaining a keen edge. It is within the limits of possibility that the itzli of the Toltecs and Aztecs, pieces of which they sharpened to razor-edge and stuck in their war clubs, and with a knife of which the priests cut out the hearts of their victims in those horrid human sacrifices to Huitzilopotchli, the great war god, on the summit of the teocallis in the great city of Tenochtitlan. Montezuma's magnificent capital, was the same substance as those Indians used.

There are many things that lead one to suspect, if not quite to believe, that the Toltecs and Aztecs were merely an offshoot of the northern tribes; for there are startling resemblances in language, traditions and customs between them. Every one who has heard the Indians of the province converse in their own language must have remarked the frequency of the terminations atl, itl, otl, tsli and tsi. The student of Mexican antiquities knows how important a part these sounds played in the language of the Aztecs. It is also a fact that the Indians of the province have a tradition about a great white being who came among them long ago and taught them the arts of peace, then departed towards the east, promising to return some day. This is almost identical with the legends of the Aztecs concerning their god of peace, Quetzalcoatl, and not immeasurably far from that of the ancient Peruvians concerning the celestial progenitor of the Incas, Manco Capac, who came mysteriously to the shores of Lake Titicaca and founded the great city of Cuzco. But many diligent students, well-fitted to trace those missing links,



SPECIMEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TREES.

are now laboring to throw light upon the places where tradition and history fail, but where a mere wort or trait may bridge the hiatus. Mr. Fannin, who has given thought to the matter, concurs in the opinion that the mystery enshrouding the origin of the British Columbia tribes will one day be cleared up, and their relationship, if any existed, to the wonderful people of old Mexico determined or disproved.

The fondness of the primitive races for mimes and shows, dances and the like is well illustrated by the assortment of masks hanging at one end of the room. These masks are exceedingly grotesque imitations of the human face. Some have strngs attached to them, and the mummer, by pulling the cord, could make the eyes roll in a very hideous manner. For the feather dance—a great ceremony among the tribes—they had a robe covered with pieces of wood shaped and painted in imitation of feathers. Those now exhibited in the museum have doubtless played their part in many a wild potlatch under the giant pines, when the glare of the camp fire cast a crimson light upon the leaping, howing savages, and intensified the funereal gloom of the forest aisles—a scene for the brush of Salvator Rosa.

What Scot is not enamored of the "auld horn spune" with which he, as a bubbly bairn, supped his parritch and scoored the luggie clean. Mr. Fannin can glad the Caledonian soul with a couple of dozen as "braw wee soopers" as ever graced the table of a Scottish country home. They are fashioned out of the horns of the mountain goat, and not far from them in the case are sundry bowls and basins made out of the horns of the mountain sheep, all very handsomely done.

Then there are the gambling stones, large circular pieces of hard stone, not unlike the ancient Grecian discus, but having in the centre a hole an inch and a half in diameter. The feat consisted in shooting an arrow through this hole while the stone was passing rapidly along the ground from the propulsion of some strong arm, a feat not unworthy the skill of Robin Hood himself. Other stones beside the gambling stones in the show case were for use in the manner of quoits.

Hanging on the wall are two nets side by side; one was made by the South Sea Islanders out of grass; the other by the Queen Charlotte Islanders out of some sort of fibre. It is somewhat startling to find that the mesh knot in both is exactly similar. Two peoples, separated by thousands of miles of tempestuous ocean adopting the same very intricate knot in manufacturing their fishing nets is somewhat remarkable.

In one of the cases is a stone instrument which was dug up on the banks of the north arm of the Fraser river three years ago, and it may well be classed as one of the most remarkable relics of antiquity in the province, for these reasons: (1) Hundreds of Indians have seen it, but not one of them has the remotest idea as to what use its ancient possessors put it. It is the only relic of early times shown to them that baffles their knowledge. (2) This implement or weapon—no one knows which it is—was dug up from beneath a thick stratum of sea shells and several layers of soil, which must have taken a great length of time to deposit, and, above all, growing over the spot where it and some human bones were found, was a gigantic Douglas fir 300 feet in height and of enormous girth. The strange instrument is of dark green stone faintly flecked with dull white specks. Its shape is like a big marlin spike, only that its shank is ensiform, that is, shaped like a short, double-edged Roman sword, carrying a ridge along both sides and tapering to a fine point. At the blunt end the stone swells out and there is a neat round hole a quarter of an inch in diameter bored through the centre, each side being countersunk, as if it had been done by a machine, the utmost diameter of the countersink being about two inches. The supposition that the hole was meant for a thong to pass through so that the owner could twist it upon his wrist, sword-knot fashion, is destroyed by the fact that the edges of the hole are so sharp as to saw through a string very quickly. The instrument is shapely, beautifully finished, and could only have been made with great patience and care. The mystery as to its use imparts fresh interest to this curious implement.

It would be idle to attempt an enumeration of even the most remarkable exhibits, for there are so many and all so interesting that it would require several issues of this paper to do them justice—that is, from the antiquarian's point of view. But all antiquarians interested in the life and antiquities of the native tribes of British Columbia will find in the new addition to the provincial museum abundant material for carrying on their studies, and in Mr. John Fannin they will find a kindly sympathizer in their search after "mehr licht," and whose experience in the field of natural history and his complete love of the subject eminently fit him to be "mentor, philosopher and friend."

Sure Signs of Old Age.

"Do you know the surest indication of old age?" asked Dr. Reed, of St. Louis. "The surest indication in man," he continued, "are the moist eye, a dry palm and a shrinkage of the calf of the leg. All these indication are due to some action of the nerves consequent upon advancing years. In the matter of the eye, the fifth section is interfered with, and it is this which causes a flow of water. The dryness of the palm is produced by an interference with the functions of the body, also due to the action of the nerves, and the shrinkage of the leg follows from similar causes. In old age, too, you notice some men be come more corpulent than in the earlier portions of their lives. With drinking men the change is often produced by the quantity of saccharine which they consume with their drink, with those who do not drink it follows from other physiological changes. As to the hair becoming gray, it results in the majority of cases from the partial closing of the hair cells and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the clothing produces. With women the dimness of the eye does not come so soon as it does in men."—Chicago Herald.

A King's Life Policy.

One of the queerest things I have seen on my travels is the life insurance policy of the late King Kalakaua. One of the leading insurance companies of New York has the policy—which has been paid, of course—among its papers and must preserve it; otherwise it would be in some museum, for really it is a remarkable curiosity.

The king was insured in the company for $5000, and the original policy was the ordinary document that every life insurance policy is, but now there is scarcely a speck of white space of the paper left. It has been written upon all over, and cross-written and cross-written again until the policy is as black as a silk hat, and the writings and cross-writings are numerous assignments of the policy made by the king when he was hard up and wanted to borrow money either to continue on in a poker game or to prolong a spree.

The releases back to the king when the "borrow" was paid are also there, and the frequent assignments cover every bit of the surface of the paper. The lowest borrow made by the king on his $5000 policy was $2 and the highest $50. Old Kalakaua must have been in pretty hard luck to get down to borrowing $2, probably to come in one jack-pot with, and the ink-strewn policy shows that though a king, his credit was pretty bad when he had to put up his life insurance as collateral for the loan of $2.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Put in a New Nerve.

A medical correspondent sends to an English newspaper an account of a remarkable operation recently performed in one of the largest London hospitals, and which had a very successful result. It seems that an artisan, about thirty years of age, some five years ago fell and severely injured his right arm. It was operated upon at the time, and the result proved that either the surgeon by misadventure had divided the nerve or it had been torn by the fall. At all events, the injured arm never recovered its former appearance, but wasted and became quite useless. It was a serious misfortune to the workingman, and it was decided to open up the arm and explore, with the result, at first surmised, that the nerve was found to be partly divided. Two fresh ends were made, and a live rabbit having been obtained, it was rendered unconscious, skinned, and the two sciatic nerves were extracted and stitched to the two ends of the divided nerve in the man's arm. The wound was then stitched up, and the patient placed in bed. It is now some weeks since the operation, and the result is most favorable. The man has perfect power in the right arm, which is already regaining the original bulk, and he is now able to follow his employment.

Part 2. # Victoria Daily Times. Pages 9 to 16

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893. No. 120

The Best Place in B.C.
To Get a Tony Suit
At a Moderate Price

D. CAMPBELL & CO.
88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fancy Summer Tweed Suits
From $25 up.

1819 LOOK HERE! 1893

Tennis Shoes
Lacrosse Shoes
Baseball Shoes
Yachting Shoes
Russia Leather
Bals. & Oxfords
Coolest Goods
on Earth
AT
H. MANSELL,
74 Years 95 Government Street. 24th May

The Largest Stock of
Boys' Clothing
In the City

A Bat And Ball

Given Away with each Boy's Suit
AT THE
GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

ONE BETTER.
Laerosse or Base Ball and Bat
GIVEN AWAY
With Every BOY'S SUIT,
AT
S. REID'S, 122 Government St.

LOOK AT YOUR SHOES
Don't You Want a New Pair?
LOOK AT MY SHOES
The Best Stock of Summer Shoes in the Province.
You'll want 'em. You'll buy 'em.
A. B. ERSKINE, Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms facing the sea—near Beacon Hill. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Battery street. my23-4

LOST—A gray mare; strayed from the yard on King's road on Saturday night. Information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by Erskine, Wall & Co., corner Government streets. 23-tf

WANTED—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper. Apply immediately to 234 Cook street. my22-2t

TO RENT—Two or three furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 29 Princess avenue. my22-5t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced nurse to take charge of a baby from the month; also a child two years old. Apply between ten and four at 51 Langley street. my22-tf

WANTED—To sell or exchange farm for city property. Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. my20-1m

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged person to cook in a small family. Apply at Franck's grocery, corner Fort and Quadra streets. my20-tf

TO LET—Fine sunny front room; private family; bath free; for one or two gentlemen. Address B.H., his office. m19-tf

WANTED—Situation as coachman or gardener; two years' experience; local references. Address J.T., Times office. my10-4t

THE KEELEY GOLD CURE CO. have taken rooms at the Five Sisters' Block. Call on or address W. C. Shaw, manager, Room 10. my19-6t

TO RENT—A well furnished house. Eight rooms, bath, etc.; first-class locality; rent moderate to suitable party. Apply A.B.C., this office. my18-1w

FOR SALE—New house and lot, planted with fruit trees; also chicken house and chickens. Apply to Mr. Cushman, Bodwell street. my18-1w

FOR SALE—First-class hotel doing a good business. Apply E., this office. m17tf

ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE, doing a good business. Apply E., this office. my17-tf

WANTED—A partner in a good paying business in Victoria; must have five thousand dollars. Address H.S.T., Box 605, giving address and references. my16-tf

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—188 acres good land; 100 acres fenced; 50 acres improved; 12 acres cleared; houses, orchard, etc.; river frontage, good fishing and hunting; three and a half miles from E. and N. railway station, Cowichan; approved of property taken in part payment, and half on mortgage if required; easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPherson's Station, B.C. m12-1m-d-w

WANTED—A mother's help. Apply to Mrs. Nicholles, 220 Dallas road, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. my11-tf

FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE to let. On car line, James Bay. Address P.O. box 595. my25-tf

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the erection of certain Brick Buildings to be used as an Isolation Hospital on Mount Tolmie Road for the Corporation.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned where all tenders must be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday, June 5th, on proper forms supplied for the purpose, and accompanied by a certified cheque to the value of 5 per cent. of the total amount of the tender, which will be returned to all unsuccessful competitors when the contract is signed.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON,
Architect.

May 22nd, 1893. my23

Y. L. I.
GRAND BAZAAR
—IN THE—
INSTITUTE HALL,
View Street, on
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
May 31, June 1 and 2.
—FOR THE—
BENEFIT OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.
HOT LUNCH
will be served from noon to 2 o'clock p.m. Refreshments during the day and evening.
STRAWBERRIES and CREAM.
Military Drill and Sword-Bayonet Exercise
BY YOUNG LADIES IN FANCY COSTUME.
By kind permission of Col. Holmes the BAND OF "C" BATTERY will attend.
Admission free during the afternoon; in the evening 25 cents. m23-1d

WAR DANCE
—AT—
MARKET HALL
at 8 o'clock
THIS EVENING
By 60 men from the Cowichan, Saanich, West Coast and Boston tribes, under the superintendence of Provincial Officer Tom James.
TUG-OF-WAR
BETWEEN KING GEORGE AND BOSTON BRAVES.
Orations by Chiefs, Sham Fight, Bow and Arrow Competition, Music, Dances, Etc.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
m23-1t

Royalty at the Fair.

Chicago, May 23.—Elaborate arrangements are being made at the Auditorium Hotel for the reception and entertainment of the Princess Eulalie, Infanta of Spain, who will probably arrive tomorrow. The departments will be specially furnished with magnificent appointments, decorated with silk and bunting. The corridors will be lined with palms and exotics, and in each of the rooms there will be half a score or more of monster bouquets, or devices in cut flowers, which will be changed daily. Books of etiquette relating to the reception and treatment of royalty have been studied up by the hotel officials, and every possible honor will be paid to the Infanta.

BEHRING SEA OPEN.

Expected Result of the Paris Arbitration.

LOYAL ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

A Peculiar Drowning Accident at Kingston.

A Quebec Man Kills His Child and is Captured After a Hard Fight—Disastrous Yachting Cruise Near New Haven—Russell Sage's Fender Sues Him for Damages.

San Francisco, May 23.—There is much rejoicing in local sealing circles over the information which has reached here in dispatches from Paris, that the arbitration will open Behring Sea to sealers of all nations, and will also declare a limit of 30 miles around the northern breeding islands of both Russia and the United States, and a limit of ten miles on the mainland coast of both Siberia and Alaska. At the present time the modus vivendi is in force, and Behring Sea is closed to all sealers under its provisions. Nearly every vessel in the sealing fleet had expected orders on starting out to stay out from Behring Sea. The fleet is composed of about 90 vessels this year, and nearly all of them are off the Japanese coasts. Reports from those waters are that seals are very plentiful this year and the sealers are likely to make big catches. There are some 25 vessels hailing from this port and the remainder belong to Puget Sound, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. It is expected that some of them will next month run into Yokohama or Hakodate in Japan to secure fresh provisions and mail. In view of their doing so a number of managing owners of vessels at this port will send out to Japan by the steamer Oceanic, sailing this afternoon, letters of instructions with a view of anticipating the verdict of the Behring Sea tribunal, which it is confidently expected will throw open the sea this year. Such a result would be cabled to Yokohama, and written instructions would make the master of a sealer feel safe in following out what he knew to be the desire of his owners. The instructions to be sent out vary, but their import will be about the same. A sample one informs the captain of one of the largest sealers on the Japanese coast that he must stand by for a cable dispatch, which, should it state that Behring sea is open, would be significant to orders for him that as soon as seals became scarce around the Japanese coast and the Kurlie islands, to proceed along the Siberian coast outside of the ten-mile limit to a point north of Copper and Behring Sea islands, taking care to keep outside the thirty-mile limit. Then, after sealing in those waters to proceed across Behring sea to the Alaska side and return to this port.

Address to the Queen.

London, May 23.—Queen Victoria's seventy-fourth birthday, to-morrow, will be celebrated very generally throughout the country. A number of corporations of the larger cities have adopted loyal addresses which it was intended to present to Her Majesty in person, but owing to the fatigue of opening the Imperial Institute, and her desire to save her strength for the coming drawing-rooms, this part of the observance has been abandoned, and the addresses will be received by Her Majesty through her private secretary.

Fatal Sailing Accident.

New Haven, Conn., May 23.—While coming up the harbor from Savin rock yesterday afternoon, a sail boat carrying H. W. Holcombe, Burt Holt and C. L. Webb, all of this city, capsized in a squall. Holcombe and Holt tried to swim to the light ship, but became chilled and sank. Webb clung to the boat for three hours, when he was seen from the light ship and rescued. The bodies of Holcombe and Holt have not been recovered.

Death of a Noted Man.

Washington, May 23.—Chauncey H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, died here yesterday, aged 60. Snow was one of the corps of engineers who constructed the Hoosac tunnel, and rendered valuable service to the government by feats of engineering during the late civil war. As government director of the Union Pacific his report led to the Credit Mobilier investigation.

Sage's Human Fender.

New York, May 23.—The suit which William R. Laidlaw brought to recover $50,000 damages for injuries against Russell Sage was called for trial in the Supreme Court. Laidlaw was a clerk in the banking office of John Bloodgood & Co., bankers, on Broadway. He was in Sage's office at the time of the famous dynamite explosion and was injured. He asserts that Sage used him as a fender.

ANTI-VILLARD SCHEME.

The New Plan for Refunding the Northern Pacific Floating Debt.

New York, May 23.—The plan of refunding the Northern Pacific floating debt is assured, and the details of it are coming out. The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and is limited to an issue of $15,000,000 of notes. They are payable in gold and are secured by $10,000,000 Northern Pacific company's 5's, $3,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific 5's, $5,000,000 Chicago & Calumet 5's; $5,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific stock, $343,000 Northern Pacific Express stock. This is a total par value of $41,353,000. The notes bear six per cent. interest and the denomination is $10,000, registered or coupon, with the interest in May and November, and they mature in five years.

Until the notes are paid it is agreed that the Northern Pacific Company will not construct any new lines or guarantee any bonds without the consent of the committee of five created and appointed under the indentures, who have full power to sell the underlying securities, to see that the interest is paid, and to take care of the interest of the holders of the notes. The committee must organize regularly, appoint a secretary, and vote the underlying stocks, etc. The company reserve the right to call in and pay the notes at any time after May 1st, 1896.

The Chicago & Calumet terminal Co. is prohibited from issuing bonds in addition to its $5,000,000, and the interests of the holders of the notes are protected in many other ways. The syndicate is under the leadership of John D. Rockefeller and C. B. Wright, who take $8,000,000 of the $12,000,000 to be issued. The floating debt is about $11,000,000. It was made a requisite that the resignation of Mr. Villard and several other directors should be written and remain in the hands of the trustees or under their direction for acceptance at any moment. Instead of being a Villard scheme it is a complete anti-Villard plan, since it would never have come to anything had Villard retained his hold on the company.

Huntington and the Pacific Mail.

New York, May 23.—It is now considered certain by all well-informed people that C. P. Huntington has secured a firm grip on the Isthmus route to San Francisco. He is about to step into the post vacated by George J. Gould, as the head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This company has a lot of steamships on its hands and nothing much to do with them. When the Columbia Steamship Company, which is the name of the concern which the Panama railroad intended should supplant the Pacific Mail began to look for ships, it applied to Huntington for the ships of the defunct Brazil line, which he still controlled, and in the arrangement to pass over the ships Mr. Huntington placed himself in a position to control the line. He entered into negotiations with Receiver Monchicourt, liquidator for the Panama Canal Company, which holds a large majority of the Panama railroad stock, and it is expected he will soon come with some sort of purchase option, putting him in control, since it is considered certain that Monchicourt would prefer to deal with an active railroad millionaire than continue the dummy board of directors now in charge of the Panama, under Mr. Monchicourt's orders. With the entire system of Isthmus transit in his control, Mr. Huntington will raise rates at once to the railroad transcontinental level and besides have a strong hand at any time in his rival route for bringing the other through lines to agree to any plan he may suggest.

Queen Victoria.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Opening of the Annual Meeting at Ottawa—The Liberal Convention.

Ottawa, May 23.—The royal society met at 10 o'clock this morning in the railway committee rooms of the Commons. Dr. Bourinot presided. The report of the council referred to the loss the society sustained in the death of Sir Daniel Wilson and F. N. Gisborne, mention was also made of the fact that Prof. Ashley, who was elected last year, had left to accept a chair in Harvard University. Copies of the transactions of the society had been forwarded to the Queen, the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne. An address has also been prepared for presentation to the Governor-General before his departure. The council also expressed the hope that a memorial tablet would be placed in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa commemorative of the fact that the Royal William was the pioneer ocean steamship. After this report had been read the society met to work in sections.

Hon. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba Government, here on business with the Interior Department, says his province will be strongly represented at the Liberal convention here next month.

The mill hands here have notified their employers that they will not work more than ten hours daily after the first of June.

VANCOUVER LICENSES.

Changes in the Liquor By-Law—Scarcity of Sailors.

Vancouver, May 23.—A by-law to license fire insurance companies doing business in the city has been introduced in the council.

The city proposes to increase the revenue from liquor licenses by $8,000.

The spring meeting of the jockey club begins this afternoon with splendid weather. The number of entries is not so large as expected.

The license commissioners' by-law fixes the number of hotels at 53, saloons at 12, shops 5 and restaurants 4. The qualifications for hotels will be raised to 16 well furnished rooms.

There is a great scarcity of sailors, and every departing ship has trouble filling crews. Charges of stealing men are frequent.

Captured After a Struggle.

Escoumains, Quebec, May 23.—Bouchard, the man accused of killing his child by attempting an operation upon it, was arrested on Saturday, 14 miles in the backwoods. The constables who made the arrest had hard work, as Bouchard resisted violently. He was finally handcuffed and taken to Murray Bay.

Drowned in Cataraqui Bay.

Kingston, Ont., May 23.—While four young men, Dr. Macdonald, Peter Bureau, Dr. Alexander Bureau and Wm. Lile of Morrisburg, were sailing in Cataraqui Bay yesterday afternoon their sail boat upset and all four went into the water. Men on shore who saw the accident went to the rescue and succeeded in landing them on shore. Shortly afterwards Macdonald and one of his companions went out in another boat to pick up the upturned craft, and were again upset. Before assistance arrived Macdonald was drowned; his companion was unconscious when rescued.

TROUBLE AT THE FAIR

The Swiss Exhibit Closed to the Public.

ALLEGED INSULT TO THE NATION

Dispute Over the Sale of a Diamond Brooch.

A Meeting Will be Called and Concerted Action Probably Taken by All Foreign Exhibitors—The Swiss Minister at Washington Requested to Demand Redress.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, May 23.—The Swiss exhibit in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building is temporarily closed. James Perrenoud, the Swiss commissioner, claims that his government has been treated with indignity by United States customs officers. He ordered the Swiss section to be closed until the minister for Switzerland at Washington, who has been notified, has obtained satisfaction. On Saturday afternoon, P. B. Nemitz, agent of the Swiss exhibitors, and having charge of over $100,000 worth of exhibits, was arrested for selling a diamond brooch, which was held in bond by the United States custom house. As soon as he was arrested two custom officers were put in charge of the exhibit, which was closed by them. Commissioner Perrenoud did not hear of this until late on Saturday night, when one of his assistants told him. He at once communicated with the custom house department and demanded to know why United States officers had been placed in charge of property under the guardianship of Swiss officers, without notifying him. He also sent a dispatch to the Swiss minister at Washington, notifying him of the alleged indignity, and pending settlement, Commissioner Perrenoud temporarily closed the Swiss exhibition.

Speaking of the affair this morning, he said he did not hold that the United States officers were in the wrong in arresting the agent, but he claimed that he, as representative of Switzerland, should have first been communicated with. "As soon as I heard of Nemitz's arrest," he continued, "I formally dismissed him from the service, but I claim that the United States officers have no right to trespass without saying a word to me. They came and took possession of the property of certain subjects of the government of Switzerland, and placed it in charge of United States officers. This they had no right to do. I had issued orders to the agents telling them they must, under no circumstances, sell any of the exhibits, under penalty of the United States laws.

Continuing Commissioner Perrenoud said that he at once ordered the entire exhibit closed and notified the envoy of his government at Washington of the transgression of the United States officers. "I then went to the other foreign commissioners," he went on to say, "and they told me I had done exactly right. We will hold a meeting at the administration building this afternoon, and at that meeting I will offer a resolution that all foreign exhibits be closed until this matter is settled."

BROKE THEIR PROMISE.

The Northern Railway People Again Attempt to Pull Up the Track.

Nw Westminster, May 23.—When the Northern railway attempted to pull up the track between Brownsville and South Westminster two weeks ago, and also remove the station, they were prevented just in time by an injunction from doing so. Yesterday the injunction was withdrawn on the company promising to make no move until the matter in dispute is settled. Last night, however, 60 men were brought in from the States who at once commenced to pull up the track and work is still proceeding. There is no judge here from whom to obtain another injunction.

Ald. Keary has withdrawn his resignation, but it is understood that he will not run again.

All the by-laws passed yesterday, the bridge finding only 25 against it.

Another large contingent left for Victoria this morning via Vancouver.

The Fraser Falling.

Asheroft, B. C., May 23.—The Fraser river at Quesnelle has fallen one foot in 24 hours. The weather is cool, with rain and snow in the north.

Curiosities of African Slavery.

One of the curiosities of domestic slavery in darkest Africa is that, while the native slave owner can, by custom, compel his slaves to fight for him, and possesses other extensive powers over them, he cannot "legally" compel his slaves to work for him. On the Congo and its affluents, native (not Mahommedan) slave owners pay wages to their slaves whenever the latter are required to transport ivory and produce to the coast. Even Tippoo Tib pays his numerous slave soldiers under such peaceful circumstances. The explanation of this anomaly seems to be that war is a far more ancient and primitive institution than labor. When domestic slavery was "first introduced" into Africa regular labor was unknown; the right to monopolize the slave's labor was, therefore, never incorporated among the slaveholders' privileges and prerogatives. It is white men who have really introduced and acclimatized the idea of work, of "labor," in Africa. When Pharaoh compelled the children of Israel to "work" for him he was considered a dangerous revolutionist by Egyptian conservatives. The Spaniards first introduced labor slavery in the western world.

Dr. O'Donnell Sued.

San Francisco, May 23.—Ray Falk, ex-deputy registrar, brought suit to-day against C. C. O'Donnell for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment. He alleges that he was arrested shortly after the last general election on a complaint sworn to by O'Donnell, who was an independent candidate for mayor, accusing him of having falsified the returns. He declares that O'Donnell's action was prompted by maliciousness.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

REPORT TABLED.

The Report Accepting the Sewers From Contractor McBean Laid Over.

There was an attendance of seven at the aldermanic board last night. Tuesday, June 27th, was appointed for hearing complaints against the assessment roll. The court of revision consists of Mayor Beaven, Aldermen McTavish, Baker, Belyea and Styles.

A thousand dollars was voted for the Queen's birthday celebration.

Ald. McKillican introduced a by-law to raise the revenue for the year 1893.

The sewerage commissioners reported as follows:

City Hall, May 17, 1893.

His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to forward copies of reports from the sanitary and city engineers and sewer inspector. With regard to the View street sewer, after careful consideration of the reports of the sanitary and city engineers we have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to alter it.

We again beg to draw your attention to the absolute necessity of providing flush tanks for the sewers now in use, and placing the flap-valves in the manholes, and to remind you that no steps have yet been taken to carry out these essentials to the proper working of the separate sewerage system.

We have decided to accept the work from Mr. McBean.

Having carefully prepared and examined the statements of last October and the present month, we find the balance due to Mr. McBean to be, as stated in sanitary engineer's report, $19,203.37, leaving a deficit of $564.49. To this should be added the Transfer Company's account of $4.50, and commissioner's fees, say $100, which we regret we must ask your honorable body to provide.

With reference to the discrepancy with the previous statement, we beg to point out that the former council saw fit, at the time office assistance was most needed in checking quantities, to discharge the sanitary engineer's assistant.

The sewers, which have been submitted to a severe test, have proved their efficiency, though working under disadvantageous conditions, and the sooner the system is extended to meet the requirements of the population, the sooner will Victoria, with its natural advantages, become what it should be—the most healthy city on the Pacific coast.

We also desire to place on record our conviction that the works have been carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and with every regard for economy.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
THOMAS EARLE,
JOHN TEAGUE,
Sewerage Commissioners.

Ald. Styles said that part of the View street sewer was below level. The sewer should be lifted according to plans and specifications.

Ald. Belyea remarked that the View street sewer was not below level. Ald. Styles said Engineer Wilmot was his authority for stating that the View street drain was below level. Ald. Belyea said that it was below the level of the plan.

Ald. Baker asserted that Engineer Mohun had told him in January last that before recommending the adoption of the sewers he would see that the View street sewer was made good. The sewer was below level. Water ran uphill in it. There was something queer about the whole affair. The contractor had the engineer instead of the city. The work was unsatisfactory. He would like a judicial investigation into the whole affair since the contract was let. He moved in amendment that the report be tabled. Ald. Bragg seconded. He suggested that Engineer Mohun be "fired."

Ald. McKillican thought there was too much mud-throwing. If the system of sewerage were right it should be taken over. He had his doubts about View street.

Ald. Munn said the whole affair looked as if the council were trifling with the ratepayers.

Ald. Henderson suggested that further time be taken to look into the report. It did seem that the engineer favored the contractor to the detriment of the city.

The amendment laying the report on the table was carried, by a vote of 5 to 3. Ayes—Ald. Baker, Henderson, Munn, Bragg and Styles. Nays—Ald. McKillican, Belyea and McTavish.

Col. Holmes wrote agreeing to permit C battery band to play at the park alternate Saturdays. Owing to the mayor's protest he could not let the band play on Sundays.

Ald. McTavish—Who authorized any communication to Col. Holmes? The council passed no such resolution.

Ald. McKillican defended the action of the mayor. Ald. McTavish wanted to know if Ald. McKillican instructed the mayor to write the letter. (Laughter.) Mayor Beaven produced the letter and read it. Ald. McTavish thought that the letter was ill-advised. He wanted to know who ran the city, the mayor or the council. He believed that the mayor had exceeded his duty.

Ald. Belyea moved that Col. Holmes' letter be referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Munn asked if the letter was written by Robert Beaven in his official or his personal capacity, and Ald. Styles wanted to know what right the mayor had to override the action of the council.

Mayor Beaven—I did what I thought was right and am answerable only to those who sent me here. Ald. Henderson thought there was no excuse for the mayor. Mayor Beaven maintained that he had a right to express dissent from any proposition that might pass the council.

The letter was finally referred to the finance committee.

A letter from Deputy Minister of Agriculture Lowe, informing the council that $1000 had been appropriated for the Darcey Island lepers, was received and filed. A letter from the same department acknowledging receipt of the city's claim for $25,000 for quarantine expenses was also filed.

A letter from the B. C. Pottery Company, relative to interest due on the sewerage pipe was referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Munn asked if tenders would be called for certain debentures. Mayor Beaven replied that the debentures had been sold.

The committee appointed on the straightening of Belleville street, reported an arrangement for the exchange of land.

The following is Mayor Beaven's letter to Col. Holmes:

Victoria, 12th May, 1893.

Dear Colonel Holmes,—A majority of the members of the City Council adopted a resolution requesting you to allow C Battery band to perform on Beacon Hill park on Sunday afternoons, a minority of the Council being against it. Sunday music at the park is very objectionable to a number of the citizens, and I question very much the right of the Council, who are only trustees, to authorize or permit anything at the park which interferes with any one's enjoyment and recreation there.

I think it is due to you to acquaint you with these things, the proposition for music on Sundays not having originated with you, and I feel that you may be led by the action of some members of the Council into permitting an act which will give offence.

We all thank you for your kind offer as to Saturday music.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BEAVEN.

The council adjourned at 10:50 p.m.

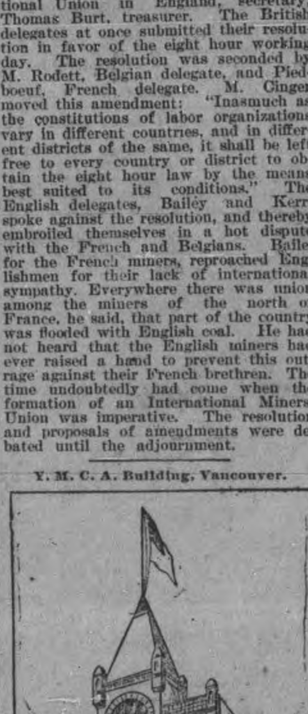
"Strong, Efficient, Faithful."

Berlin, May 22.—Kaiser Wilhelm reviewed the battalion of instruction in the presence of his suite yesterday at Berlin. Many of the royal family and the attaches of the foreign embassies and legations were present. After the march past field service was held, Chaplain Kessler officiating. At the dinner following the field exercises the Emperor toasted the army as "Strong, efficient and faithful." In conversation with his generals he said he would not call the Prussian reserves under the colors this year, as he did not wish to keep the men from the polls next month or to interfere with harvesting.

Miners' of Europe Meet.

Brussels, May 22.—The International Congress of Miners was opened in this city to-day. Among the delegates are six members of the British Parliament, led by Thomas Burts and M. Calvignac, mayor of Carmaux, whose grievance against his employers was the cause of the great Carmaux strike. Sam Woods, English M. P., and President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation, was chosen president; M. Calvignac, vice-president; Benjamin Pickard, M. P., and vice-president of the Miners' National Union in England, secretary; Thomas Burt, treasurer. The British delegates at once submitted their resolution in favor of the eight hour working day. The resolution was seconded by M. Rodett, Belgian delegate, and Piedboeuf, French delegate. M. Cinger moved this amendment: "Inasmuch as the constitutions of labor organizations vary in different countries, and in different districts of the same, it shall be left free to every country or district to obtain the eight hour law by the means best suited to its conditions." The English delegates, Bailey and Kerr, spoke against the resolution, and thereby embroiled themselves in a hot dispute with the French and Belgians. Baile, for the French miners, reproached Englishmen for their lack of international sympathy. Everywhere there was union among the miners of the north of France, he said, that part of the country was flooded with English coal. He had not heard that the English miners had ever raised a hand to prevent this outrage against their French brethren. The time undoubtedly had come when the formation of an International Miners' Union was imperative. The resolution and proposals of amendments were debated until the adjournment.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Vancouver.



NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTION.

More Men Going to the Front—Seizure of Warlike Stores.

Nicaragua, May 23.—The revolutionary forces at Leon and Granada are being reinforced by two regiments of four hundred men each, armed and equipped at the expense of Don Santiago Morales, the richest man in Nicaragua. Now that the revolutionists are in possession of San Juan de Sur, on the Pacific, their great aim is to capture the seaport of Corinto. An attempt will be made by the revolutionist force from Leon and Granada to capture the railroad running to Corinto. Ezinta, president of San Salvador, has promised assistance to President Sacaza, but to what extent is not known.

Forty-one cases of merchandise were seized to-day in the customs in Corinto, in which were found thirty stand of Remington rifles, 200 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. The names of the owners of the merchandise have been kept secret by the government and it is expected that the consignees will all be arrested and imprisoned tomorrow. Part of the cargo was destined for San Juan de Sur, and it is said to have come principally from the United States. All cargo is being carefully examined at Corinto, which is now the only port of entry into Nicaragua.

Panama, Columbia, May 23.—News has reached here that a revolution in favor of Pierola has begun in Peru.

New York, May 23.—Don Salvador Chammerre, a wealthy Nicaraguan merchant, now staying in this city, received definite information to-day concerning the revolution in his country. It was a cablegram from San Juan de Sur, and it said the decisive battle between the revolutionists and Sacaza's forces had opened at Mesaya and Baranca on May 15th, and that Sacaza's men were repulsed. Another engagement is looked for in a day or two, in which the revolutionists expect to win a complete victory.

Pythian Castle Hall.

Castle Hall, the new lodge room of the Knights of Pythias, was formally opened Saturday night. C Battery band rendered a pleasing programme. Hon. Theo. Davie, U.S. Consul Myers and other distinguished guests were present. There was a large number of Knights and their friends present.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

Toledo, Ohio, May 22.—The Beatty Glass Works at Tiffan, Ohio, are burning, and it is believed will be a total loss. They are valued at over $200,000.

An Absent-Minded Theologian.

Neander, professor of theology in Berlin, was one day overtaken by a thunderstorm. H jumped into a cab, but could not give either the number of his house or the name of his street. The driver thought the man was mad, and was about to tell him to get out, when the professor, espying a student, called out to him and said, "Just tell the man where I live."

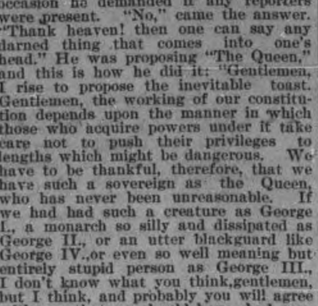
Neander's sister, who kept house for him, took fresh apartments nearer the university, as she thought the distance too great for her brother. A few days after their removal he complained of the long and tiring walk, and it then turned out that he had always gone first to the old lodgings and so round to the university.—Chronik der Zeit.

How Lord Derby Toasted the Queen.

The late Lord Derby's best speeches were his unreported ones. Upon one occasion he demanded if any reporters were present. "No," came the answer. "Thank heaven! then one can say any darned thing that comes into one's head." He was proposing "The Queen," and this is how he did it: "Gentlemen, I rise to propose the inevitable toast. Gentlemen, the working of our constitution depends upon the manner in which those who acquire powers under it take care not to push their privileges to lengths which might be dangerous. We have to be thankful, therefore, that we have such a sovereign as the Queen, who has never been unreasonable. If we had had such a creature as George I., a monarch so silly and dissipated as George II., or an utter blackguard like George IV., or even so well meaning but entirely stupid person as George III., I don't know what you think, gentlemen, but I think, and probably you will agree with me, that we should have—had very rough times. Gentlemen, I propose 'The Queen.'"

Doctors and Clergymen.

Glasgow beef ham and Gouda cheese, at R. H. Jamieson's Red Front Store, 33 Fort street.



THE [key] TO Comfort ON Washday IS

SUNLIGHT SOAP — GUARANTEED PURE AND TO CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B C

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, to be held on Wednesday, 14th day of June, 1893, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as "The Wilson" Hotel, situate on Lot 421 Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 8th May, 1893.
WILLIAM KELDAY TULLOCH.

C. P. N. CO. LD.

Steamer **Princess Louise**

ROBERTS, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf
—FOR—

Naas and Way Ports
TUESDAY, May 30th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

m22-td JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Auction Sales

TUESDAY, June 13.

By order Executors in the Estate of Wm. Fisher, Lands in Esquimalt, Lake, Highland, and Metchosen Districts.

TUESDAY, June 13.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

5 Subdivisions of Section 53 and 54, Fernwood Estate; 7 Subdivisions of Section 53 and 54, Fernwood Estate.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

Sale at Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Closing out Sale at Messrs. A. B. Gray & Co.'s, on the premises, corner Wharf St. and Bastion Square; balance Stock of Liquors, Cigars, Etc.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Balance of McLean Stock of Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc., removed to upper story of Messrs. A. B. Gray & Co.'s premises for convenience of sale.

Particulars at Later Date.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER. m9

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTING. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. Before. After. june10-11

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale b LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. june17 ly.

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
6mcod Agents for B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

THE
Northern Pacific
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
Railroad Company,
the Shortest Route to
Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,
And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria,
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

A luxury of luxuries-Tamilkande Tea

WE BEG TO INFORM
Victorians
That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store
37 Fort Street,
5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the
Only Opticians
Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.

Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.

Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.

Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS	South Bound (Read Up): No. 1 Passenger Daily.	South Bound (Read Up): No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.	North Bound (Read Down): No. 2 Passenger Daily.	North Bound (Read Down): No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
VICTORIA	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	78	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:04 P M	
RUSSELL'S	" 12:20	" 7:56	77	" 8:04	" 3:08	1
ESQUIMALT	" 12:10	" 7:48	74	" 8:14	" 3:16	4
GOLDSTREAM	" 11:45 A M	" 7:28	67	" 8:39	" 3:36	11
SUMMIT SIDING	" 11:10	" 6:59	58	" 9:14	" 4:05	20
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 10:50	" 6:37	50	" 9:34	" 4:27	28
COBBLE HILL	" 10:40	" 6:27	47	" 9:44	" 4:37	31
McPHERSON'S	" 10:27	" 6:15	43	" 9:57	" 4:49	35
KOKSILAH	" 10:17	" 6:05	40	" 10:07	" 4:59	38
DUNCAN'S	" 10:12	" 6:00	38	" 10:12	" 5:04	40
SOMENOS	" 10:02	" 5:52	35	" 10:22	" 5:12	43
CHEMAINUS	" 9:36	" 5:32	26	" 10:48	" 5:32	52
OYSTER BAY SID'G	" 9:15	" 5:15	19	" 11:09	" 5:49	59
NANAIMO	De 8:34	" 4:42	5	Ar. 11:50	" 6:22	73
	Ar 8:25			De. 11:59		
WELLINGTON	De 8:10	De. 4:30		Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar 6:34	78

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

VALUABLE ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange for City Property.

In consequence of sickness the owner has decided to sell the ranch known as Stroebel's Addition to the cities of Huntingdon and Sumas, an investment seldom offered; location good. One hundred acres of good bottom and prairie land, well ditched and improved; Farm House, Outbuildings, etc. This property is sure to become in the near future valuable town property, independent of being good farming land. It is at present a railway centre. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company purchased a piece of the above described quarter section for their station; and also for the proposed Chilliwack Railway coming in on this property, which will add one more to the many railways already there. The adjoining property constitutes the cities of Huntingdon and Sumas, where there is a population of 1000 people. The B.B. and B.C. Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company's stations are some two hundred yards from the land now offered for sale. The B.I. and F.V. Railway Company's station will be erected a few yards from this property, if not on it. Fifty acres ready for the plough. Part of it already in crop. The above is a good opening for anyone wishing to commence in the milk or dairy business. The buyer would have the privilege of running a large number of cattle over six thousand acres of unfenced prairie land adjoining the above place. This land is well adapted for hop raising, and will grow hay at the rate of four tons to the acre, which can be shipped into Vancouver by the B.I. and F.V. Railway or the Canadian Pacific at a moderate rate. The above place will be sold cheap. Possession can be given at any time. Terms will be made liberal and made to suit the purchaser. A large percentage of the purchase consideration will be allowed to remain on mortgage security at current rate of interest. Further particulars on application to undersigned. Apply to

A. W. MORE & CO.,
(Late of the Bank of B.C.)
Mortgage Brokers, 70 Douglas St., Victoria

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Tuesday, the 23rd and Wednesday, the 24th of May, 1893, will be observed as Holidays in honor of the natal day of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Municipal Offices will be closed on those days.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

A BY-LAW

WHEREAS it is expedient to raise a sum of money to provide for the construction of certain main surface drains in the city of Victoria as follows:

Work Estate,

View street and branches,

Spring Ridge and Fernwood road,

Cook street and branches,

Michigan and Superior streets,

Oswego street,

Menzies street,

North and South Pandora streets,

Victoria West,

And other necessary drains not specified.

AND WHEREAS the estimated cost of such works is $125,000.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the city the sum of $125,000.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $8,125 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt and interest hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the corporation of the city of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll, being for the year 1892, was $18,749,125.

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of four-fifths of one mill in the dollar for the payment of the interest and for creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said new debt according to the Municipal Act, 1892.

AND WHEREAS it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation.

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $125,000 00 currency, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the said corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $125,000 00 in currency, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall be made payable in fifty years from the date hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the treasurer of the said corporation, in the City Hall, Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature of the Mayor and of the Clerk of the Corporation respectively to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac simile.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the office of the said treasurer.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest to become due thereon an equal special rate of four-fifths of one mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be levied and collected in each year upon all rateable property within the city of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 6. In case of any conflict, inconsistency or repugnancy between the provisions of this by-law and any of the provisions of the Local Improvement By-law, 1892, as amended by By-law No. 178, entitled, "A By-law to amend the Local Improvement By-law, 1892," the provisions of this by-law shall prevail and override any of the provisions of such Local Improvement By-law to the extent of any such conflict, inconsistency or repugnancy, but this by-law shall not be deemed to in any wise repeal, alter or amend such Local Improvement By-law and amendment, except in so far as this by-law is concerned, and then so far only as is necessary to give full force and effect to this by-law.

Sec. 7. This by-law shall before the passage thereof receive the assent of the electors of the said corporation in a manner provided for by the Municipal Act, 1892, or any amendment thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of May, 1893.

Sec. 8. This by-law may be cited as "The Surface Drains By-law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council this 27th day of March, 1893.

Received the assent of and confirmed by the municipal electors on the 18th day of April, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the municipal council on the 19th day of April, 1893.

(Sd) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 19th day of April, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - May 24

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Chase & Sanborn's

Absolute Purity Guaranteed

Pure Coffee Pure Cream Pure Sugar

CONDENSED COFFEE.

THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends
We loved when we were young,
With sunshine on their faces,
And music on their tongue;
The bees are in the almond-flower,
The birds renew their strain;
But the old friends, once lost to us,
Can never come again.

The old friends, the old friends!
Their brow is lined with care;
They've furrows in the faded cheek,
And silver in the hair;
But to me they are the old friends still
In youth and bloom the same,
As when we drove the flying ball,
Or shouted in the game.

The old men, the old men,
How slow they creep along!
How naughtily we scoffed at them
In days when we were young.
Their prosing and their dozing,
Their prate of times gone by,
Their shiver like an aspen leaf
If but a breath went by.

But we, we are the old men now,
Our blood is faint and chill;
We cannot leap the mighty brook,
Or climb the breakneck hill.
We maunder down the shortest cuts,
We rest on stick or stile,
And the young men half ashamed to laugh
Yet pass us with a smile.

But the young men, the young men,
Their strength is fair to see;
The straight back, and the springy stride,
The eye as falcon free;
The shout above the frolic wind
As up the hill they go;
But, though so high above us now,
They soon shall be as low.

Oh, weary, weary drag the years
As life draws near the end;
And sadly, sadly fall the tears
For loss of love and friend.
But we'll not doubt there's good about
In all of human kind;
So here's a health before we go
To those we leave behind!

—A.G.B., in the London Spectator.

A Gondolier From Cork.

But the chilliest-looking gentlemen at the fair were the gondoliers, the gaudy watermen who, the public is informed, have been imported specially from Venice for this occasion. Their clothes are of all the colors of the rainbow, and their bright blue gondolas look brighter in the reflection from the white buildings. But to-day a heavy overcoat over these variegated uniforms would have been appropriate.

The law that applies to the gondoliers however, is as inflexible as that which regulates the attire of the Esquimaux at the fair. The Esquimaux must wear their sealskin clothes all summer, and the gondoliers must wear their colored linen trousers and sashes in winter.

But the cold did not totally destroy the usefulness of these gondoliers. The presence of mind of one of them saved the life of a well-fed man named Schusler from Milwaukee. Mr. Schusler's gondola was in that portion of the lagoon fronting on the administration building. Mr. Schusler tried to shift his position in the boat, and it was on the point of tipping over. Perhaps he would have done so had not the gondolier, who was born in Tipperary, lost his temper and shouted: "If ye don't stop shuffling about in this boat I'll break an oar over yer pate!" Mr. Schusler remained quiet and saved his head.—Chicago correspondence.

The Flood of Books.

The new novels of 1891 were 896; in 1892 this number rose to 1147. Is this too great an increase—not for London, be it noted, but—for the whole of the British Empire? I think that there can be no real objection to such a growth of the novel, or to a much bigger growth, so only that the novel be good, and that its incursion is not unproportioned may be seen from other figures. The new books—I am taking no notes of new editions—on political and social economy have risen in the same space of last year from 105 to 151; those on the arts and sciences from 203 to 250, and of poetry and the drama from 141 to 185. Little evidence here that "poetry, criticism and the belles lettres are in danger of neglect"; the less so when we remember how great is the incentive given to the modern novelist, as distinguished from other writers, by the growing custom of running serials through the weekly papers, and paying high prices for the right to do so.—The National Review.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

How the Ocean Became Salt.

Prof. Edward Hill read a paper before the Victoria institute recently on "How the waters of the ocean became salt." From an enquiry into the character of and affinities of the organic forms of past geological ages, the conclusion was justified that the waters of the ocean must have been salt from very early geological times, but it by no means follows that they were as fully saline as those of the present day. There were two ways by which they might account for the salinity of the ocean waters from a very early period of geological time. First, by supposing that the primeval waters were saturated with acid gases which were held in suspension in the vapor surrounding the incandescent globe; or, secondly, that the salinity resulted from a process resembling that by which salt lakes of the present day had been formed. He thought that they must concur with Dr. Sterry Hunt, that from some cause or other chlorine largely abounded in the waters of the primeval ocean, as by far the greater proportion of the salts were chlorides, and chlorine was but very slightly represented in the river waters of the present day.

From the examples of closed lakes they could determine the process of salinification with the utmost certainty. Throughout greater or shorter periods these lakes had been receiving the waters of rivers, bringing down both mechanically suspended sediments and chemically dissolved salts, silicates, and carbonates. The sediments were precipitated over the bottoms of the lakes, and the water being carried off into the atmosphere in the form of vapor as far as it entered, left behind the dissolved ingredients. These necessarily augmented in quantity, and ultimately the waters of the lakes became saturated with salts and carbonates, which were then deposited. The ocean was a closed lake of enormous magnitude, and they were thus brought to the conclusion that the saltness of the sea might have originated in very much the same way as had that of the Dead Sea, Lake Orocmiah, or the Great Salt Lake of Utah, and many others which possessed in common the characteristics of having no outlet. When the great envelope of vapor which surrounded the incandescent globe began to condense upon its cooling surface, the resulting waters, though containing, as Dr. Sterry Hunt supposed, acid gases, were destitute of saline ingredients. The process of salinification began with the first streams which entered the seas from the bordering uplands, and this process carried on throughout the long ages preceding the silurian period, brought the waters to a condition suited to sustain the life of forms of inhabitants representative of those which inhabited the ocean at the present day. These long ages might be supposed to include not only the archaean and azoic periods, but that during which the first crust was in course of formation over the incandescent globe.—London Standard.

MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES.

How the Municipal Revenue for 1893 is to be Spent.

The municipal estimates for 1893 were placed before the council last evening. They are:—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

City Debt	$114,264 18
Municipal Council	5,900 00
Civic Salaries	76,918 00
City Institutions (maintenance)	38,670 00
Buildings and Surveys	14,450 00
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	20,000 00
Miscellaneous Expenditure	26,676 50
Education	38,700 00
Board of Health	64,293 00
Total	$399,621 68

DETAILS.

City Debt—Interest, $ 80,080.40; Sinking Fund, $33,708.78; Brokerage and Exchange, $475. Total, $114,264.18.

Municipal Council—Mayor and Aldermen, $5,600.

Civic Salaries—Treasurer, City Clerk and Assessor's offices, $11,720; Water Works, $4,920; Public Works, $13,220; Cemetery, $1,400; Park, $840; Police, $23,760; Fire Department, 1$3,188; Library, $780; Pound, $960; Home for the Aged and Infirm, $600; Public Market, $960; Street Lighting, $4,620. Total, $76,968.

City Institutions (Maintenance)—Waterworks, $15,000; Cemetery, $250; Pound, $200; Park, $500; Police, $5,750; Fire Department, $6,950; Library, $220; Street Lighting, $5,000; Home for the Aged and Infirm, $3,800; Public Market, $500; Sewerage, $500. Total, $38,670.

Buildings and Surveys—City Hall Repairs, $500; City Market Property, $1,500; Fire Department Buildings, $300; Electric Light Buildings, $250 ;Furniture, all Buildings, $500; Defining Streets and City Boundaries, $2,500; Naming Streets, $1,000; City Hall Addition, $6,300; Ross Bay House, repairs, $1,600. Total, $14,450.

Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—For all purposes, $20,000.

Miscellaneous Expenditure—Fire Insurance, $1,250; Election Expenses, $1,000; Advertising and Printing, $5,000; Stationery, $1,000; Postage, $500; Telegrams and District Messengers, $150; Telephone Service, $1,300; Fuel and Light, $3,000; Carriage and Express Hire, $500; Legal Adviser's Annual Retainer, $500; Legal Expenses, $2,500; Refunds, $500; Charitable Aid Fund, $1,000; Fund to Aid Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, $2,000; Celebration of the Queen's Birthday, $1,000; Preliminary Expenses Local Improvement By-law, $250; Victoria City Official Map Act, $776.50; Commission on Revenue Collections, $1,600; Secret Service Fund, $250; Miscellaneous, not detailed, $2,000. Total, $26,076.50.

Education—Amount payable to Provincial Government to June 30, 1893, $7,200; amount payable to Board of School Trustees, $15,500; teachers' salaries, July 1 to December 31, 1893, $16,000. Total, $38,700.

Board of Health—Medical Health Officer, five months at $60, $300; Medical Health Officer, seven months at $100, $700; Sanitary Inspector, twelve months at $90; $1,080; Caretaker Ross Bay Suspect Station, three months at $20, $60; Caretaker Ross Bay Suspect Station, nine months at $45, $405; Caretaker Johnson house, Ross Bay, 12 months at $20, $240; Caretaker Jubilee Station, three months at $25, $75; Caretaker Jubilee Station, nine months at $45, $405; T. F. Sinclair, contract for removal of garbage, $8,400; Darcy Island station for lepers, $1,000; Subdivision 54 and 55 of Section XXV. Victoria District, $9,350; Isolation Hospital Buildings, $16,500; Sanitary Office, $ 850; for all other purposes, $25,000. Total, $64,365.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale Agents. tu&w

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

RACES

B. C. HANDICAP

OPEN TO ALL.....

On May 27th, '93

FOR A PURSE OF $500

Divided into three moneys,—60 per cent., 30 per cent. and 10 per cent. Distance, a mile and a quarter. Top weight, 130 lbs. Entrance, 10 per cent. Entries close on May 25th, at noon. Weights announced on evening of May 25th, 1893. Six to enter, four to start, otherwise race declared off.

W. S. CHAMBERS,
16 Trounce Ave. Box 190. Sec'y Jockey Club. m17-6t

SAYWARD

Situate Exactly Opposite the Historical Fort Sheppard, on the East Bank of the Columbia River at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, about Four Miles North of the Pend D'Oreille River and International Boundary Line.

SAYWARD Is a typical site for a large city, it is level bench land, perfectly adapted for building purposes, and is the Selected Junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD Is the only natural location for a centre of supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines on the Pend D'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek, now supplied by wagon road from the United States.

SAYWARD Is the Headquarters of the Contractor of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, now under construction. The main Railway Line runs through the Company's property, and a spur is to connect with the Steamboat Landing where all supplies are now being delivered for over One Thousand Railway Navvies.

Commissariat, Stores, Hotel Offices and Wagon Road now in course of construction, and an increasing daily business is being transacted. Alternate daily communication from Revelstoke, B.C., via Canadian Pacific Railway, and Northport, U.S., from all points south by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Sale of Lots commences at 11 a.m, THURSDAY Morning at my Office, No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

PRICES—$150 for Corners; $100 for Inside Lots. TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in two months, one-third in four months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

For THE WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, L'd L'y,

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

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The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA B. C

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 7th June next, addressed to the undersigned, care Messrs. Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd., bankers, Vancouver, B.C., for the construction of this company's railway from Nakusp to Forks of Carpenter Creek.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the company's office, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of Messrs. Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd., Vancouver, and no tender will be considered unless made on such form.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Victoria, B.C., May 8th, 1893.
A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN,
my16-tu-sa-td Secretary-Treasurer.

QUICK TIME!!!
TO SAN FRANCISCO
—AND—
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS Tacoma, Wash.
Asst. Gen. Pass. and Pass. Agt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 19,
Taking effect March 25, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday, at 18 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper's Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria Monday at 13 o'clock, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this company leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. CARLTON,
General Agent.

THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
19-sw

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Conway, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that probate of the will of the deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to or having claims against the estate are to forthwith make payment or application for payment as the case may be, to the executors at the office of S. Perry Mills, 46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.

Dated 15th May, 1893.

C. H. DICKIE.
WILLIAM T. MARSHALL.
Executors of the Estate of Elizabeth Conway, deceased. my16-1m

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. ma1-3m

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, June 7, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai .....THURSDAY, May 25th, 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Eng. 'Frisco mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
no2 General Agents.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Provisions of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that James Munroe Miller of the city of Victoria, printer, by a certain deed dated and executed by him on the 18th day of May, 1893, assigned to me, Thomas T. Hull, of the same place, accountant, all his real and personal property for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all his creditors their just debts.

The said deed was executed by me, Thomas T. Hull, on the 18th day of May, A.D. 1893. All persons having claims against the said assignor are requested to send them in on or before the 31st day of May next to me the undersigned with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

All persons indebted to the said assignor are also required to pay the amounts due by them to the assignor, to me on or before the above date.

THOMAS T. HULL.
Dated Victoria, 18th May, 1893. m18-1m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—188 acres land, 100 acres fenced, 50 acres improved, 12 acres cleared. Houses, orchard, etc. River frontage. Good fishing and hunting. 3½ miles from E. & N. R. station, Cowichan. Easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPherson's Station B.C. ap6-swim

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 173 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light house-keeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE. Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London. S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied. Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, Will be at home to patients on and after 4 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale 22-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join. RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja16

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. A. BROWN, Secretary. 1y28

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, Scribe). 1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. &S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. R. G. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET, L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

MEDIUM. MRS. C MAYO-STEERS, 53 Vancouver Street. Seance, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. Private reading, daily; evenings by appointment. ma2-1m

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, 137 Cormorant Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Celebration - Committee

NOTICE.

REGATTA COMMITTEE

Meet at City Hall, on Friday Ev'g, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

All entries for races, except four oared amateur club races, must be made to the Secretary before the meeting.

BAND COMMITTEE

Meet on Friday Evening.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, Secretary.

☞ This space will be reserved for Committee Meeting Notices.

Institute Hall, View Street.

Grand Concert

—BY THE—

KUPER ISLAND INDIAN BAND,

Assisted by the best local talent,

On TUESDAY, May 23rd

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. TICKETS AT C. A. LOMBARD'S. m19-td

The Queen's Birthday Eve, TUESDAY MAY 23rd.

AN EXCELLENT ELOCUTIONARY & MUSICAL

Entertainment

Will be given at the Metropolitan Methodist Church Pandora Street.

DR. GEORGE, OF SEATTLE,

Will conduct one of his interesting LITERARY RAMBLES, which will be further enlivened by SOMETHING NEW in Vocal Music.

Doors open at 7.30. Rambles commence at 8 o'clock.

RETURN TICKETS, 50 CENTS

GRAND

Athletic Exhibition

By the Victoria Athletic Club, at the Victoria Theatre,

TUESDAY, MAY 23rd,

Commencing at 8 p.m.

Admission 50c. Seats may be reserved at R. Jamieson's. m18-td

CELEBRATION

Victoria Theatre.

THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

Our Boys

Under the distinguished patronage of Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney and Officers of H. M. Ships,

Will be repeated by special request.

REDUCED PRICES—At $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats. m17-6d

ARION CLUB

The Members of the Arion Club will repeat their

CONCERT

—ON—

MONDAY, the 29th May,

For the benefit of the Jubilee Hospital, at the Institute Hall, View St., at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstores or from any of the members. m22td

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893. (241 Horses Entered).

$20,000,

Divided as follows:

First Horse	$10,000.00
Second Horse	3,000.00
Third Horse	2,000.00

$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.

10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00, can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372 Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. G. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodeg , Victoria, B.C.

The Drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL. ap20-1m

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 10, Five Sisters Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19 tf.

E. E. WELCH,

Accountant and General Collector.

Books posted and balanced. Incomes collected. Offices: 10 and 11 Bank of B. C. Building, Government St. ma1-3m

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

TO-DAY'S TIMES.

The Times of to-day presents to the public a special holiday number, on account of which it may be allowed to indulge in a little self-congratulation. As many of our readers know, the Times some weeks ago discarded the old system of setting type by hand and employed the type-casting machine known as the Linotype. To-day we devote a portion of our space to the description and illustration of the working of this machine, and we feel quite certain that our readers will regard that as not the least interesting feature of our special number. We may say that the use of the machines is of great advantage not only to the Times, but to our readers. It enables us to give the paper each day what is technically called a "new dress;" the type is employed for only one impression in daily and weekly and is recast by the machines. Thus we expect to keep the paper always brightly and clearly printed; there will be no dimness arising from the use of worn-out type. In the next place, we are able to offer our patrons a larger amount of reading matter at no increased cost to ourselves, an advantage which they can appreciate without our dwelling upon it. We may also say that the Times is the first paper in all Canada west of Ontario to make use of this great improvement in the printer's art. With one exception; it was the first on the whole Pacific coast to employ the Linotype machine. We feel sure that our readers will appreciate the energy and enterprise which have led the Times thus to become a pioneer in the march of progress, and they will for themselves draw the obvious inference that the same energy and enterprise are likely to keep the Times in the premier place among British Columbian newspapers. On this point we need not make elaborate promises; it is and will be our habit to let the quality of the paper speak for itself. But we may be permitted once more to offer the assurance that in all matters pertaining to the conveyance of news and instruction to the public the Times will contrive to keep itself in the front rank.

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.

The council of the city of Youngstown, Ohio, has been looking into the question of electric street lighting, and its researches have resulted in the gathering of some interesting statistics. Youngstown has now 237 arc lamps supplied by a private company at $67.50 per year, and lately a committee of the council was appointed to make an inquiry with a view to the city owning a lighting plant of its own. This committee has obtained information from 53 towns and cities owning electric plants. The cost of each lamp varies from nothing to $200. The last figure is the cost of Arlington, Minnesota, where only four lamps are in use. In the greater number of places the cost runs from $50 to $75 per lamp per year. In several the city supplies light to private persons, and the profit on this business enables them to light the streets for nothing. In some of these cities water power is employed, and in others the fuel used is natural gas or wood. The following are selected by an eastern contemporary as fair average samples of the cost where the power is derived from coal:

Aurora, Illinois, has 162 lamps of 2000 candle power. The plant cost $41,800. Coal costs $1.81 per ton; and the cost of each lamp per year is $58.44.

Bloomington, Illinois, has 220 lamps of 2000 candle power. The plant cost $73,000. Coal costs $1.75 per ton; and the lamps cost the city $50 a year. When supplied by a private company the charge was $111 per lamp per year.

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has 72 lamps, of 2000 candle power. The plant cost $20,000. Coal costs $3 a ton; and each light costs the city $78 a year.

Fredonia, New York, has 57 lamps, of 2000 candle power. The plant cost $13,000. Coal costs $2.15 a ton; and each lamp costs the city $35 a year.

Hannibal, Missouri, has 100 lamps of 2000 power. The plant cost $20,000. Coal costs $2 a ton; and the lights cost the city $60 a year.

Little Rock, Arkansas, has 136 lamps of 2000 candle power. The plant cost $39,700. Coal costs $3.15 per ton; and each lamp costs the city $69,83.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, has 30 lamps. The plant cost $10,000. Coal is used, but the price is not given. The cost of each lamp is $33:65 a year.

West Troy, New York, has 90 lamps. The plant cost $22,000. Coal costs $3 a ton; and each lamp costs the city $60 a year.

WHERE WE TRADE.

In response to a suggestion from the Canadian Gazette, Mr. Roper, the compiler of the Statistical Year Book of Canada, has drawn up a comparative statement of the imports into this country from Great Britain and from the United States. This statement he has supplied in advance to the Gazette, in the last number of which it appears. Canadians, we suppose, are generally aware that our imports from the States are of greater volume than those from the mother country, but they may not have noted the fact that our yearly importation from the neighboring country has been increasing while our purchases from Great Britain have shown a tendency to decrease. This change has taken place while the tendency of our export trade has been in the opposite direction. During the last four years Canada's exports to Britain have increased very perceptibly, while those to the United States have decreased in equal proportion. In other words, we are selling more to and buying less from the mother country than we were four years ago, but we are selling less to and buying more from our near neighbors. All this is taking place under a fiscal system devised by the party which claims to be the super-loyal party of Canada. Mr. Roper's table is too elaborate to be produced in its entirity, but we give his totals for the five years with which he deals:

Year.	From Great Britain.	From U.S.
1888	$39,208,721	$48,481,848
1889	42,317,389	50,537,440
1890	43,390,241	52,291,973
1891	42,047,526	53,685,057
1892	41,348,435	53,137,572

The present government of the Dominion professes anxiety to encourage trade with Great Britain, which it alleges to be our natural market, both for purchases and sales. But while it is the case that we are selling more to the people of the mother country, we are buying less from them than we did, and in the meantime we are increasing our purchases across the line. It must be plain to every one that our tariff has little influence on our export trade; the tariffs of the importing countries have most to do with its regulation. But our import trade is more or less directly regulated by our own method of imposing duties. Therefore we must conclude that either the Tory fiscal system is badly devised for its professed purpose, or that our trade affinity with the United States is so strong that it cannot be overcome by tariff legislation.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To-morrow Queen Victoria will be 74 years old, and a few days more will see the completion of the 56th year of her reign. Hers is one of the longest periods of sovereignty in the annals of Great Britain, and in many respects it has been the most eventful. It is not to be expected that she will occupy the throne for many years longer, but while the good Queen lives Victorians will be ready to celebrate her birthday with enthusiasm, and, in common with the people of the whole empire, to pay tribute to her high character as a queen and as a woman.

The New York Sun is something of an Anglophobe, but the visit of the British fleet seems to have wrought a considerable improvement in its spirit. For after the fleet's departure from New York the Sun spoke thus graciously:

"Behind the back of Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C.B., it is quite proper to say something that could not be said gracefully to his face, for the reason that it would make that gallant sailor blush as red as one of his own lobster marines.

Sir John captured New York, and held the people of this town captive as long as his ships swung to the North River tides. His courtesy, his tact, his unfailing disposition to please and to be pleased, and above all, his unmistakable true-blue stuff and manliness, completed the conquest that was begun by the admiration compelled in impartial minds by the appearance of the splendid seagoing and sea-fighting machine which Sir John commands.

Good luck attend the Blake, the Australia, the Magicienne, and the little Tartar. Good luck to their commander, and to those under him. The British admiral has done more than any other visiting Englishman in recent years to create and cement friendship between the two English-speaking nations."

A PATRON OF SPORT.

Challenge Cup Presented—Sudden Death —Meeting of Creditors.

Nanaimo, May 23.—Ex-Mayor Hilbert has presented a handsomely chased, gold-lined silver cup for a football competition between the second teams of Wellington, Northfield, Nanaimo city and Nanaimo district. The match is to take place in Nanaimo on June 3rd.

At a meeting of R. Hilbert's creditors on Saturday night, Hilbert assigned all his real estate and personal property to four trustees, who will arrange for the payment of all creditors in full, in four payments, extending over 16 months.

W. Anderson died suddenly at his home on Milton street. The deceased was under treatment for heart disease by Dr. McLeod.

The large platform in the public park has been completed, and hundreds will enjoy a dance thereon to-morrow.

A Craze for Electric Railways.

Some of the state legislatures are committing a grievous mistake in granting charters indiscriminately to inter-urban electric railways and giving them the free run of public highways, and this without requiring them to pay any franchise tax for the privileges thus liberally bestowed, says Franklin L. Pope, in the Engineering Magaine. This is a policy which no state can afford to pursue, and one which is sure to ultimately result in widespread disaster. While most of the local horse railroads which have been converted into electric roads have proved very profitable investments, it does not necessarily follow that tracks can be put down on every cross-country road, and made to become bonanzas for the bondholders, merely because they are operated by electricity. It has by no means been satisfactorily demonstrated that for a distance of 5 to 10 miles, where hourly or half-hourly trips of a small car are all that the traffic requires, electricity possesses an economical advantage over steam, or even over horse power. The prevailing craze for covering the rural districts with a network of electric railways is evidently being assiduously fostered by the manufacturers of electric apparatus, in order to enlarge the market for their wares, and so long as the public can be induced to purchase and pay for the bonds issued to pay for these projects, enterprise and prosperity will doubtless continue to go hand in hand. "The American public," as the astute Mr. Gould once remarked, "are fond of bonds."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The death is announced from St. Clair, Dorchester County, Que., of Dr. Charles Alexander Lesage, formerly member of parliament for that county.

In connection with the payment of the drawback on ship's material, the new regulations provide that drawback shall be paid only on vessels which have within themselves the power of independent navigation, either by means of sails, or other motive power.

Changes are to be made in connection with the sealing of goods in transit through Canada passing from one part of the United States to another part of the states. Canadian officers at the frontier are authorized to seal cars in transit, and if the Canadian seal be broken before leaving the Dominion then the goods will be subject to our custom law.

The steamship and railway companies complain bitterly of the way in which immigrants are being treated in Quebec while their goods are being fumigated. They state that immigrants are compelled to wait many hours in sheds while fumigation is going on, and that the system of fumigation completely ruins their effects, so much so, at least, that some poor people are compelled to throw away their stuff altogether.

Captain Knowlton, of the fishery protective service, has reported to the department of customs the seizure at the Magdalene Islands, of the American fishing schooner Lawrence A. Munroe. This is one of the vessels which has been listed for seizure for having in May last purchased supplies at Canso without having a modus vivendi license and reporting to the customs. A number of other Yankee vessels are in the same category. The Munroe is held at Gaspe.

The Ontario legislature discussed a motion by McColl to elect sheriffs, registrars, county attorneys, etc., instead of having them appointed by the government. It appeared to be too radical a proposition to meet with much encouragement and was declared lost on a division. Sprague's bill to relieve farmers from liability under the workmen's compensation act was strongly opposed by the opposition, who held that farmers should not enjoy privileges not extended to employers in the cities. Mr. Fraser, minister of public works, opposed the bill. Sir Oliver Mowat favored it. He said the farmers had asked for exemption in the matter as there seems to be an impression that when the act was framed it should not apply to farmers. The bill passed the committee.

The Dominion ministers propose to hold a series of special meetings in the farming centres throughout the country to consider the tariff question. The first of these will be held at Orangeville, Ont., on the first of June. Besides Bowell and Foster, Wallace, controller of customs, and Wood, controller of inland revenue, will be present. In the forenoon there will be a political meeting, and in the afternoon the ministers will receive deputations from the Patrons of Industry and other representative bodies and discuss with them the whole questions of the bearing of the tariff upon the farming interests. From Orangeville the members of the government will likely proceed to some other agricultural centre in Western Ontario, but the exact dates for the future meetings have not yet been fixed. Foster will continue the same enquiries in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories later on.

Lord Palmerston's Plain Answer.

Lord Palmerston, when confronted with an annoying questioner, as statesmen so often are, used to answer him with a joke or chaff him for wanting to know too much. There was a butcher who, whenever the prime minister appeared at the hustings, used to "heckle" him with questions. His lordship had an off-hand manner which took with the crowd, and he would turn the laugh against the butcher. One day, when Palmerston had treated him in his usual style, the butcher said to the crowd:

"You can never get a direct answer out of that man, he always wriggles out with a joke or some dodge."

"Not so bad as that," answered Lord Palmerston, with good nature. "I'll promise you a direct answer to any question you may now put to me."

Immediately the butcher asked: "If such and such a thing is proposed in Parliament, what will you do?"

"Is that your question?"

"Yes."

"And you want a direct answer?"

"Yes."

"Well, I promised you one; you shall have it. I won't tell you."

"There," said the butcher, turning to the crowd, "I told you he'd get out of it somehow. And you see he has."

Latest in Surgery.

One of the latest things in surgery is the employment of vegetable substances in abdominal operations. When a portion of the intestine has been removed something is required to keep the walls apart and hold the opposing ends together for some hours, or until the cut surfaces have become firmly agglutinated. For several years catgut rings and plates of bone, from which the salt had been removed by acid, were used for this purpose. These substances are usually quite hard and in many cases not readily absorbed. To overcome this difficulty plates cut from raw white potatoes, turnips, parsnips and carrots were used, with the result that they held the ends of the intestines together long enough to allow a firm union of the ends, and then were acted upon by the digestive fluids and absorbed, so that all traces of them disappeared entirely.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Sing Sing, N. Y., May 23.—Clinton dynamite works, at Haverstraw, blew up yesterday afternoon. The explosion was distinctly heard in this place, and the shock shattered some windows. Eight or ten men were employed at the works.

San Francisco, May 23.—While Hattie Kron, a young woman, was getting breakfast ready on a gas stove, in the kitchen of her home this morning, a gust of wind blew the flame towards her and set fire to her dress. Before the flames were extinguished by her father Miss Kron was frightfully burned on the right side from the knee to the neck. Kron also had his right hand badly burned. Miss Kron will recover from her injuries.

Boston, May 23.—The National Board of Life Saving Appliances assembled in special session here to-day with Prof. C. H. Peabody, of the state institute of technology presiding. The object of the meeting is to examine and report upon a large number of devices available for saving life, and specifications of which have been filed with the body. The devices approved will be recommended to the government for adoption.

Chicago, May 23.—To-day has been especially set aside by the committee on ceremonies of the World's Fair as Wisconsin Day, and a large proportion of the attendance was composed of the sons and daughters of the Badger State.

Ocala, Fla., May 23.—A number of prominent colored men of this state, including teachers, preachers and editors, are holding a conference on educational, scientific and industrial questions to-day. A number of representative white men are also participating in the proceedings. The principal object of the gathering, as explained by one of the participants, is to enable the whites and the negroes to arrive at a better understanding of their true relations to each other with a view to the promotion of the welfare of both races.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city this morning about 4 a. m., blowing down or unroofing 20 or 25 houses in the eastern part of the city. There was no loss of life so far as known. Loss, $30,000.

Merced, Cal., May 23.—At 3.30 this morning the residence of M. F. Muffman, cashier of the Commercial Savings bank, was destroyed with all its contents, by fire. The residence was one of the finest in the city and elegantly furnished. Loss, $220,000, nearly covered by insurance. Cause unknown. The occupants of the house barely escaped alive, not having time to even save their clothing.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 23.—A cyclone with the biggest rain on record struck Cleveland at 9:30 a.m. Trees and wires were torn down in every direction. The big building at Dona and Superior streets went to wreck, one man being badly hurt. Scaffolds at the corner of Erie and Superior and at the Cleveland rolling mills were wrecked. One man was killed and several badly injured. It is reported that the steel works in South Cleveland were blown to pieces, two men being killed and two seriously injured. The storm is still raging.

San Francisco, May 23.—Charles B. Ackers has been convicted in the United States district court on two counts of an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting John Lohr and Robert E. Moody in counterfeiting coins. They were engaged in their nefarious business some months ago in Glenn county. Lohr and Moody were located by Constable Todhunter of Sacramento in their hiding place on the river. In company with his son the officer went to arrest them, when a fight ensued, in which young Todhunter was killed by Lohr. Moody gave state's evidence in the proceedings against Ackers.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—Again the wind has worked its will upon Louisville. Dwellings are ruined, strects are filled with the wreckage of roofs, with broken and uprooted trees, with remnants of walls and twisted wire. No lives are known to be lost and few of the injuries received are serious. Rain came with it last midnight, but the people slept peacefully until just before dawn.

The Smoke Nuisance.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—St. Louis is in the midst of a vigorous campaign against the smoke nuisance. A citizens' smoke abatement association has been formed, and two very stringent ordinances having been passed, the association proposes to raise $10,000 or $15,000 to insure their enforcement. Already the owners of 80 large furnaces have voluntarily put in consuming apparatus. There are, however, 1800 large manufacturing establishments each causing a large amount of smoke, and these are to receive attention at the hands of the association and the commissioners appointed under the ordinances. The success which has followed the efforts of several factories to suppress the smoke has encouraged others to make the attempt, and has done away with the supposition that trade and commerce would be hampered by an agitation of this kind.

World's Press Congress.

Chicago, May 23.—The second day of the World's Press Congress opened with large audiences in the halls of Columbia and Washington. Subjects relating to the profession were discussed by eminent speakers. The delegates to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held a brief session this morning, and afterwards were taken in tally-ho coaches over the six miles of boulevard to the World's Fair, where, in Machinery Hall, all the machinery interesting to editors, printers and newspaper men generally was set in motion for their especial information.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store, 134 Douglas street.

No Issue To-Morrow.

There will be no issue of the Times to-morrow.

An Aberdeen Story.

A doctor in the Turriff district was one day going his rounds when he met a vendor of herring, and that commodity being rather scarce at the time in question, the doctor addressed the fishmonger thus:—"Well, John, what's the price of herring to-day?" "Oh," replied John, "they're saxpence the dizzen, but I'll gie ye ane to the bargain if ye'll gang roun' and see my wife, for she's no very weel."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

FROM THE ORIENT.

The Empress of India Arrives From the Far East With a Number of Passengers.

The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India arrived from the Orient this morning, having made a quick and pleasant trip across. She brought 500 Chinese, of whom 95 were for Victoria. The steamer passed quarantine inspection without trouble. The cabin passengers were:

Hon. and Mrs. Astley, Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. Belt, Hon. O. Bridgeman, Mr. W. Bridgeman, Mr. J. Bellingham, Mr. G. Brinkworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bastiani and two children, Mr. Berthoin, Miss Butler, Mr. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Catling, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. W. Campbell, Master D. Campbell, Major C. Collis, Mr. Chaper, Miss Claggett, Mr. C. W. Collier, Mr. K. Crawford, Gen. and Mrs. Calthorpe, Misses Calthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Candler, Mr. Castle, Mr. W. Cope, Mrs. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and four children, Mr. Drew, Mrs. Drew, Miss Drew, Miss Dowd, Mrs. Daly, Miss Daly, Mr. Ehmer, Miss Fane, Mr. Fane, Mr. Fahrer, Dr. K. Florenz, Mr. Guthrie and valet, Mr. M. Ginsburg, Mr. Gonin, Mrs. Ginter, Miss Ginter, Master Ginter, Dr. Gray, Mr. Gellibrand, Miss Gellibrand, Rev. F. R. Graves, Dr. and Mrs. Hartigan, two children and maid, Mr. Heap, Rev. Mr. Harris, Mrs. Harrington, Major and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, two children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and infant, Mr. Heilmann, Earl of Jersey, Countess of Jersey and maid, Mrs. R. J. Jones, Mr. J. L. Jensen, Mr. G. M. Knight, Mr. E. Kohnspeyer, Mr. P. Kohnspeyer, Mr. Kothari, Mr. J. Kenworthy, Mr. F. Kennedy, Mrs. Ling, Mr. J. Langhans, Mr. H. Longnese, Mr. Langton, Mr. Lowe and valet, Mr. and Mrs. Martinore, Mr. A. Molling, Capt. N. More, Mr. M. S. Mehta, Capt. McLeod, Capt. Marshall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moore and two children, Miss Matthews, H. E. Gen. Massy, Mr. Masefield, Mr. and Mrs. MacVicar, Dr. and Mrs. Maclin and two children, Capt. J. Morris and valet, Miss Newton, Mr. B. Neill, Mr. J. Nichol, Rev. Wm. Owen, Mr. A. Pointon, Lieut. Pollard, Mr. Parvey, Mr. Priestly, Col. Parsons, Mr. A. Pond, Mr. Palamountain, Mrs. C. Roberts, Mr. Redpath, Col. Robinson, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Renni, Mrs. Slade, Mr. Slade, Mr. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Stogdon, Miss Stogdon, Mr. A. E. Silk, Mr. Spence, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Suermount, Mr. L. O. Smith, Mr. A. C. Schonburg, Justice and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and two children, Lady Vielliers, Mr. Wieler, Mr. Wark, Mr. P. Marburg, Mr. Willet, Lord Grey de Wilton and valet.

Opening of the Vienna.

The dining-room of "The Wilson," Yates St., is now known as "the Vienna" and open as a first-class restaurant. Both the service and kitchen have been so much improved that guests going there will recall dining in one of the best restaurants in either Paris, Vienna or New York. Mr. Charles Eissner, formerly of Delmonico's, New York, is now managing this splendidly furnished and conveniently situated establishment, where meals may be obtained at all times. Table d'hote dinner is served from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 8, at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Choice wines, liquors and cigars always on hand.

The Excursionists.

The steamers Schome and Island Belle arrived from Bellingham Bay ports this morning, each with a large number of passengers. The Rithet also arrived from New Westminster with several hundred passengers, including the lacrosse and cricket teams. The Vancouverites will come over to-morrow morning on the Islander. On her return trip the Islander will leave here at midnight, and then there will not be another boat for the Mainland until Friday morning.

Texada's Treasures.

Nanaimo, May 23.—Two prospectors arrived to-day from Texada Island, bringing samples of ore from claims upon which they have been working. Experts speak highly of the ore. The lodes from which the samples were taken are remarkable for their wealth, and if the assays come within 50 per cent. of the assumed value, the prospectors have a bonanza. This ore was exhibited in Vancouver, and mineral experts there spoke very flatteringly of it.

The New Adelphi.

The new Adelphi saloon at the corner of Government and Yates streets is to be opened this evening. With a great deal of work and perseverence the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Croft, has been able to put the place in order for this evening, and although not entirely finished, patrons will find this bar one of the best in the city.

Miraculous Escape.

This afternoon an Esquimalt street car ran into one of King's express wagons, but strangely no one was badly hurt. The wagon was coming out of the railway station, and was struck between the wheels. Mr. King was thrown out, but beyond a few scratches he was not injured. The motorneer did his best to stop the car, but was unsuccessful.

Foresters' Concert.

To-morrow evening, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, the members of the Independent Order of Foresters will give a concert to their Victoria friends and their visiting brethren. Good entertainment is assured.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

Bombarded by Letters.

The lord mayor receives not less than 30,000 letters in the course of the year, while Mr. Spurgeon is reported to have have had as many as 500 a day. Dr. Parker complains that he is pestered with letters from all sorts of people on all conceivable subjects. Popular clergymen, also, seem to be badgered quite as much as authors. Canon Liddon was killed by correspondence; at least, he wore himself out by trying to answer the piles of letters daily inflicted upon him by thoughtless admirers. The complaint is chronic, but clergymen ought to console themselves with the thought that they only get a ripple of what comes like a wave upon editors and members of parliament.

Among statesmen Mr. Gladstone has probably the heaviest letter bag, but he never opens it himself. That task is undertaken by some member of his family, only one-tenth of its contents being seen by the "Grand Old Man" himself; but the replies to this small portion make a serious inroad upon his time, for the veteran letter writer scorns the aid of such labor-saving devices as shorthand and typewriting.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas.

Don't Hurry

But be in time and have your pick of the 40c. flannelette blouses that are being offered at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

Bridge Closed.

The E. and N. Railway bridge will be closed to-morrow. The management fear an accident owing to the large crowds and the moving of the trains.

Practising Dentistry.

Mr. A. A. Humber, of this city, who has been attending the Philadelphia Dental College, is practising in Vermont. He will spend another term at school before coming home.

Died in the Barn.

Joseph Sidwell, a pioneer farmer of Saanich, was found dead in a barn yesterday by his son. When found the body was warm. Sidwell had been suffering from heart disease for some time.

Given Two Years.

R. F. Daly, formerly of the Bank of British Columbia at Nelson, was tried under the Speedy Trials Act, and pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has been in jail at Nelson since last January.

Will be Carried On.

There was a meeting of the creditors of Monroe Miller yesterday, and there is every probability that the business will be carried on. The assets are ten times greater than the liabilities, the only difficulty being a financial stringency due to difficulty in collecting.

Supreme Lodge Delegates.

G. Leiser, of Victoria, and H. Hay and W. Keary, Westminster, delegates from the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge of Workmen, will leave for Toronto on June 14th. The delegates from Washington may also accompany them. The Supreme Lodge opens on June 20th and will be in session seven or eight days. After the convention the party will visit Chicago.

At the Gorge.

Visitors at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow can be sure of good treatment, as Mr. and Mrs. Davis have made every arrangement possible for the comfortable accommodation of their guests. Refreshments, meals and ice cream will be served both at the house and on the grounds. Everything is home cooked, so that visitors will be able to obtain just as good a luncheon or dinner as they would in their own dining rooms. There will be dancing in the pavilion from two until midnight, music being supplied by the Brown-Richardson orchestra.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

A Benefit to Athletes.

A benefit was given to the cricket and football clubs of Corrig College at St. James' Hall last evening. There was a splendid attendance and the programme was enjoyed. A pleasant part of it was the music of the quintette, composed of Messrs. Herbert Kent, E. Russell, J. C. Keith, J. Kingham and P. Wollaston. Among the soloists were Rev. B. Price, Lieutenant Marchant, R.N., Mr. Kingham, Mr. J. Sterling Floyd, Mr. Pegram, Mr. Kent, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Mrs. George Jay and Miss Heathfield. Ven Archdeacon Scriven and Mr. H. Goward contributed readings, and Miss Wilson and Miss Haines a piano solo.

Directed to the Sealers.

Capt. Hughes-Hallett issued the following proclamation to the sealers last evening:

"To the owners and masters of sealing vessels under the British flag and others concerned: I, Harry Francis Hughes-Hallett, captain of Her Majesty's ship Garnet, and senior naval officer present, hereby give warning and remind you that sealing is prohibited in the Behring Sea, and call upon you to inform me without delay, through the collector of customs at Victoria, of the place and date which your vessels employed in the seal fishing are to rendezvous during the season 1893.

"Should you fail to comply with this demand, I hereby give notice I shall consider that the orders relative to sealing have been evaded, and shall cause any such vessels to be seized, warning or no warning, if caught in the Behring Sea.

"Orders relative to sealing in the vicinity of the Russian Islands have already been published, and all vessels found within the prohibited distances with sealing implements or skins on board will be liable to seizure."

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

Stereopticon Religious Services.

A novel and interesting service was held at Emanuel church, Spring Ridge, last evening. Rev. C. C. Marston, evangelist to the Baptist young people of the Northwest, is conducting a series of evangelistic meetings, and using a very powerful stereopticon to illustrate the gospel. Rev. C. C. Marston is a preacher of a high order. A ready flow of language, fertile illustration, forcible and dramatic gesture, together with command of the subject discussed make an evening spent under his leadership pass very pleasantly. The preliminary service was introduced by an appeal on the part of the preacher to all Christian people to express their "desires." "I desire" became the burden of the testimony of quite a large number of the congregation. The preacher then discoursed vigorously concerning the necessary enduement of the Holy Ghost. The disciples of old were bidden to tarry at Jerusalem until they received the promise of the Father; and after they had waited ten days the day of Pentecost came, and the marvellous blessing of that wonderful period was then poured forth. Therefore, tarry, wait, look, expect, and the "promise of the Father" should be bestowed. After the address came the stereopticon views, which were specially prepared to pictorially represent the truths of the Christian religion. The meetings will be continued during this week.

The 24th on the Gorge.

Mrs. Marshall of the Gorge Hotel has this year made arrangements to provide a real first-class lunch for her guests on the 24th. While the preparations have been under her personal supervision, the management of the lunch tables will be in the hands of Mrs. Blackmore and Mrs. Lluney, who, assisted by a staff of able waiters, will attend to the wants of the hungry. The spacious hall of the Gorge hotel will be thrown open for dancing at the close of the regatta, so as to enable visitors who wish to await the start of the aquatic procession to fill in the intervening hours with a social hop.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—In the police court Edward North, drunk, was fined $20.

—A temporary license has been granted to the Mount Baker Hotel.

—A lodge of the A.O.U.W. will be established at Enderby and Mission.

—To-day and to-morrow the law courts and law offices will be closed.

—Mr. H. Carmichael is organizing a party of 20 to go to the World's Fair.

—The Arion Club concert, given last Wednesday, will be repeated for the benefit of the Jubilee Hospital on May 29th.

—A. H. D. Ross, M.A., of Kingston, Ont., will succeed J. F. Smith at the Victoria High School. Mr. Ross is highly recommended.

—Mr. S. Perry Mills has a fine bed of tulips growing in his garden on the Fernwood road. They are greatly admired by passers-by.

—Four thousand dollars has been subscribed to the new Workmen building. When another $1000 has been subscribed tenders will be called for.

—After Sunday 28th inst. the Northern Pacific Railway will reduce the time between Tacoma and Chicago 18 hours, making the journey in 72 hours.

—The City of Kingston will not leave till midnight to-morrow for the accommodation of Sound visitors. The downtown office will be open most of the day and berths may be secured there.

—Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, U.S.N., who was in trouble last year over some information he gave to the press, has been suspended again, this time because his accounts are short.

—The city police donned their new uniforms for the first time yesterday afternoon. They were inspected by Mayor Beaven, Police Magistrate Macrae and Ald. Belyea, chairman of the police committee.

—The insane boy who was taken to the Westminster asylum was brought back yesterday; his papers were not properly signed. Matters were put right and the boy was taken over to the Mainland last night.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

Wm. McKeon was much better this morning.

Wm. McKeon, sr., is recovering from his recent sudden attack of illness.

Mrs. H. T. Williams and Mrs. G. D. Williams, of Westminster, are visiting relatives in the city.

Herb. O'Connor, agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Whatcom, is spending a few days in Victoria.

End of the Mediæval Quarantine.

Though the British representatives did not append their signatures to the convention which embodied the results of the Sanitary Conference at Dresden last Saturday, its provisions are understood to be in general harmony with the views entertained in England on the subject of preventive measures against cholera, and little doubt is therefore felt that Her Majesty's government will shortly announce their accession to the agreement which has already been endorsed by the great majority of European powers.

Besides provisions for the interchange of official information between the signatory powers as to the appearance and progress of cholera in their several states and the measures adopted to cope with the epidemic, the convention lays down certain general rules for common observance. In order to obviate in future the confusion which has hitherto prevailed with regard to the restriction of imports from infected countries, it has been agreed that old clothes, bedding, soiled linen, and rags (the last named in so far as they have not been subjected to any manufacturing process) shall alone become immediately liable to exclusion, and that the importation of other articles shall only be prohibited under special regulations; and in case of obvious expediency the convention, it is stated, recognizes the futility of land quarantines, and circumscribes within fixed limits the power to enforce quarantine upon arrivals by sea. For this purpose ships arriving from cholera ports are to be treated as infected only in the event of cases having actually occurred on board during the last seven days of the voyage, and as suspect where cases have occurred prior to the last seven days. Other ships, although arriving from infected ports, so long as they are free from suspicious cases, are to be allowed, as a rule, free pratique, subject to the right of the local authorities to impose upon arrival reasonable measures of disinfection and a term of medical observation, which is in no case to exceed five days from the date of sailing. The same term of five days, but reckoned from the date of landing, is to be applied to the isolation and observation of passengers and crews belonging to the ships actually infected, or classified as suspect.

At will be seen from this outline that the adoption of the convention by the great powers which have already signed it—Grmany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Russia, not to mention such important commercial states as Belgium and the Netherlands—marks a great stride in the direction hitherto mainly advocated by England alone, namely, the substitution of combined and moderate measures compatible with the necessities of international intercourse and commerce for the haphazard and arbitrary action of individual states and local authorities.—Berlin dispatch to London Times, April 19.

A Fortunate Find.

One of the greatest discoveries ever made was the result of the purest accident. It was in the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theatre was deserted by all save one man, Alois Sennefelder, who after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited any combustible material, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the following day's performance. When he entered his apartments he had three things in his hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink, and a cheque on the treasurer for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter on the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room and then deposited it in a basin filled with water. Sennefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighed it down with the whetstone upon which he had before carelessly placed the printing stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkably accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments, and, as we all know, finally discovered the art of printing from stone—lithography.—Science Siftings.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store,
134 Douglas street.

McMillan's colonial library—a full assortment for sale by J. Johnston & Co.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Derby ✻ Sweepstakes

TO BE DECIDED BY THE RESULT OF THE ENGLISH DERBY, RUN AT EPSOM, MAY 31st, 1893. (241 HORSES ENTERED).

$20,000

DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

First Horse,	$10,000 00
Second Horse	3,000 00
Third Horse	2,000 00

$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.
10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

TICKETS Entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00, can be obtained at the Leading Hotels and Saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372, Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., or W. G. Stephenson, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B. C.

THE DRAWING will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all Local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL.

THE DERBY run at Epsom, England, Wednesday, May 31st, 1893.

W. R. JACKSON & Co.,

Bookmakers and Commission Agents, Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Box 372.

Lay the Odds against any Horse to lose $2,000 each way.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

1 to 2, Isinglass.	16 to 1, Le Nicham.	33 to 1, Maltravers.	40 to 1, Montezuma.
7 to 1, Rasburn.	16 to 1, Fealar.	33 to 1, William.	50 to 1, Glengail.
10 to 1, Ravensbury.	16 to 1, Tournesol.	33 to 1, Peppercorn	50 to 1, King William.
12 to 1, Marly.	20 to 1, Childwick.	40 to 1, Wolf's Crag.	66 to 100 to 1, others.
12 to 1, Irish Wake.	20 to 1, Son of a Gun.	40 to 1, Lord William.	

ONE QUARTER THE ODDS, 1, 2, 3.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings next, at 8 p. m., at the Delmonico Hotel, Government St., by W. R. Jackson & Co., Official Poolsellers of the Victoria Jockey Club, on the following day's races. All pools will be paid off at the Delmonico Hotel, at 8 30 p.m., on the evening of each race day.

Spencer's Arcade

A Decided Change in the Shape of

JACKETS

Just to hand and will be opened out on Monday

A Fine Display of Blouses, Parasols, Trimmed Millinery, Shade Hats, Gloves, Etc., Suitable for the 24th.

SUMMER STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

DR. A. C. WEST,

Surgeon Dentist,

Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

931 Douglas Street.

PICNIC PARTIES

EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC CAN BE OBTAINED AT

HENRY SAUNDERS'

39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Canned Poultry, Meats, Soups, Fish, Fruits, Etc.
Temperance Beverages, Violet and Ginger Champagne.
Finest Imported Ports, Sherries, Maderas and Champagnes.

TOQUART! The Coming City of the West!

ITS PROSPECTS—All eyes are at present turned towards Toquart and the tributary country. Toquart is situated at the northwestern end of Barclay Sound, forty miles from Alberni and directly west of Victoria. It has the finest harbor on the coast north of San Francisco, on which the whole of Britain's navies can safely ride at anchor, their land-locked harbor, being the nearest of all to the ocean. The Oriental steamers will call in, in the near future, SAVING FOUR DAYS' STEAMING UP THE STRAITS.

THE ALBERNI, Barclay Sound and Northern Railway company have examined the harbor and have decided to make it their ocean terminus The company are now making arrangements for the survey and construction of their line via Euculet.

THE CANADA WESTERN R. R. will unquestionably make its shipping terminus at Toquart Harbor.

A COMPANY has already been formed for the purpose of supplying the the town with water, a 12-inch steel spiral pipe to be used. Free sites will be granted manufacturers.

MINERALS—Gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, iron and marble exist in limitless quantities, and several of the mines are now being developed by enterprising men.

FISH—Of all kinds, including oysters, are very plentiful along the coast. Thousands of dollars are made annually by curing fish at this point.

WATER LOTS on the harbor can now be obtained for $200, inside corner lots $150.

Until further notice communicate with Land Brokers or

KERR & BEGG, 45 Government St.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Archibald Forbes' Description of its Unavailing Devotion in 1870.

In a recent article I have dealt with what, in our insular phraseology, we should term the auxiliary forces engaged on both sides in the Franco-German war. But in a retrospect of that great struggle, now that prejudice and partiality have alike died out, there is a great temptation to say something in vindication of the character and conduct of the French regular army, on which befell a wreck so utter and so disastrous. No impartial man will grudge to the Germans their grand achievements, the rewards of which were perfectly legitimate. Vae victis was the natural and inevitable sentence on the soldiery who, after an unprecedently swift series of disasters, found themselves prisoners of war on foreign soil, their native land despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Bebacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his depreciation of those brave though unfortunate men is wholly based on hearsay evidence. The French regulars of 1870 did not discredit their old renown. An army, in the individual soldiery of which there burns keen and warm the fire of martial ardor, is doomed nevertheless to inevitable discomfiture when its officers lack competence, its commanders are careless and feeble, and its organization is rotten to the core.

This fate befell the French army in 1870. But the eye-witness of the great war must have been blind or prejudiced who dare aver that the old gallantry had faded out of the army on which had once shone the sun of Austerlitz—that army which marched to Moscow, that army which stormed the Malakloff with a rush, that army which conquered at Solferino and Magenta, No, the poor miscommanded, bewildered, harassed, over-marched, outnumbered fighting men in the blue kepis and red breeches fought on with a worthy valor which cannot but command respect and admiration. In the military history of great nations is there any more piteous chapter than the record of the cruel ruin of the French armies in the autumn of 1870? To march out with a conviction of triumph, presently to realize that the conviction was a delusion, to know too soon that only miracles could counteract the blundering and avert the defeat, yet to fight with valiant hope against hope whenever the chance of fight occurred, and finally, eating its heart in bitter chagrin, to go away wholesale into foreign captivity. The sad, noble story of the unavailing devotion is to be told of the French regular army from the first battle down to the capitulation of Sedan.

Think of that remnant of the line on the day of Weissenburg. Fourteen men were all that were left standing when the Germans won the heights of the Geisberg, but the gallant handful scorned to surrender and kept on fighting till the Prussians, refraining from shooting them down, closed around them and disarmed them. It was on certain ruin that Michel's cuirassiers charged down the vine-clad slope on the Prussian infantrymen on the day of Worth, but the gallant troopers rode without a swerve on the fate that awaited them from the swiftly plied needle gun. At Gravelotte the French fought a defensive battle against heavy odds, and having against them an overwhelming superiority of artillery. After a long day's fighting the Germans turned their right and thrust back their centre, but their left maintained its ground and repulsed the most determined attacks. At Sedan the French army, trapped, environed, in a wretched chaos of bewilderment and confusion, still fought against fate with heroic devotion. The picture rises now before my eyes of that terrible afternoon. The iron ring of German fire, ever gathering in more closely on that plateau on which stood huddled the Frenchmen as in the shambles; the storm of shells that tore lanes through the dense masses all exposed there to its pitiless blasts. The impotent yet vehement rebellion against the inevitable in the shape of furious sorties—now a wild, headlong charge of Marguerittes cuirassiers, thundering in glittering steel-clad splendor down the slope of Illy with an impetus that seemed resistless till the steady fire of the German infantrymen smote the charging mass fair in the face, and rolled riders and horses over in swift, sudden death; now the frantic gallop to their fate of a regiment of light horsemen on their Arab stallions up to the very muzzle of their needle guns, with which the German linesmen confronted them unwaveringly; now a spurt of red-troused infantrymen darting against a chance gap in the stern ring of environment, quelled too surely by the ruthless flanking fire. No semblance of order there, no symptoms of leadership; simply an inferno, in the heart of which writhed an indiscriminate mass of brave men, with no thought or aim but of fighting it out to the bitter end.

Jules Favre's stipulation at Ferrieres against the surrender of "one foot of French soil or one stone of French fortress" was jeered at by Bismarck; but the jeer had faded on his lips many a day before stubborn France had at length to fall away from Favre's high-souled postulates. In his history of Prussia the great chancellor might have found ample warrant for sneering at the Frenchman's conditions. Pena was the Sedan of Prussia. After the double overthrow on the same day on the fields of Auerstadt and Jena, the collapse of Prussia's defense was as rapid as it was utter. Her territory was studded with fortresses and her army, although broken, was not annihilated. But body after body of troops surrendered in open field; fortress after fortress capitulated with hardly a pretence of a defense, at the summons of the cavalry led by Murat, to whom Napoleon wrote jocosely: "Since you take fortresses so easily with your cavalry, I suppose I may disband the engineers and melt down all my battery trains." But the fortresses of France in 1870, obsolete as most of them were, maintained an eminently creditable defence against rifled siege guns of the latest type. Excluding Paris and Metz, both of which held great armies, the average duration of resistance by the 15 besieged fortresses was 31 days; and, to quote the language of Major Sydenham Clark, "the striking fact remains that in spite of every disability the French fortresses, pitted against guns not dreamed of when they were built, acquitted themselves quite as well as the chef-d'oeuvres of the Vauban school in the days of their glory."

An Inventor's Misgivings.

The following communication, which was recently received, needs no comment:

"As a reader of the Electrical World I beg to apply through its columns for some advice. I have invented an electric lamp on entirely new principles, and having applied for a patent the question is, what to do next. If my patent is allowed and issued, how long will it be before a Reis, a Drawbaugh, an Edison or a Goebel will claim to have made the same thing 'long, long ago'? I read a few days ago what purported to be an interview with Mr. Edison. A new electrical invention just patented, was shown to him. 'Oh, yes,' he said, 'I made that as far back as '72.' I exhibited a 'renewed lamp' for which I have two patents, to the president of one of the largest incandescent lamp companies. He asked, 'Have you shown this to Mr. ——?' naming the president of another company. I replied, 'I have not.' Well, he said, 'If you do he will make a sketch of it, late it back five years and swear to it.' A recent learned professor has stated, 'There is not a single electrical principle in use that was not known years ago,' and I expect to read, almost any day, how Prof. V. Leoret, unwrapping a mummy, will find on a parchment an account with illustrations of how the firefly was invented; then a detailed account of how some poor devil of an inventor brought out the glowworm; and to cap the whole, a minute description of some device which, being pushed down into the earth or hoisted into the air, will connect and supply all the electricity needed for heat, power and light; and we shall all want to know, as did the congressman, 'Where are we?' That would go ahead of digging out the jars of fruit at Pompeii. You know too that Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun; but this was another case of 'big head.' I think sometimes that, being an old man, wealth is not of much account, and perhaps I had better (if any patent is granted) make a present of the invention to the public. If I got from here to the one place, it might add a star or two to my crown; or if, unfortunately for me, I find myself in a warm climate, I might in consideration of my gift be allowed a cool corner in which 'to think it over.'"—Electrical World.

TRUE MUSCLE AND TISSUE FOR BABY

Lactated Food Does the Work!

There is no artificial food sold by druggists or others that combines so many muscle and tissue forming qualities as the celebrated Lactated Food. An eminent Canadian physician recently affirmed that the large majority of foods now sold were of no real value as flesh and bone producers; he also asserted that many of these artificial foods were positively hurtful for babies with weak stomachs. These are statements that should interest every loving mother who values the life of her babe. Lactated Food has the grand power of almost immediately banishing inflammation and irritation of the stomach and bowels; this wondrous quality alone is sufficient to commend its use for infants. From every point of view your physician will tell you that your child's life is safer with Lactated Food, than with any other known article of diet.

Lactated food is put up in three sizes, as follows: 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 cans. There is a great saving effected when mothers use the 50 cent and $1 sizes. If your druggist or dealer does not have Lactated Food, the Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal, will fill your orders by mail at above prices, until your druggist or dealer can supply you.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

— BANKERS —

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and **Letters of Credit** issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China

Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£250,000 $1,265,333.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

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Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. J. WARD, MANAGER

Weiler Bros.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

White Swiss Embroidered Muslins for Curtains.
Fine Cream Nets for Curtains. "Brussels Designs."
"Libertys"—Figured Crepe Cloths, for Drapery Work, etc.
Silks, Figured and Plain—Choice Colors and Designs.
Art Muslins in great variety, from 10c. per yard.
New Patterns in Union Art Squares.
Large Addition to Carpet Stock.

LADIES CALL AND SEE THESE NEW GOODS.

Show Rooms: 51 to 55 Fort Street.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards, Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organised Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $10 and upwards.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and upwards.
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA.

EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

TO-MORROW'S DIVERSIONS.

The Big Day of the Celebration and How it Will be Passed.

To-morrow the programme will be opened with two cricket matches and a junior lacrosse match. The cricket match, United Banks, Victoria, and United Banks, Mainland, will commence at 9 o'clock. The Albions of Victoria and the Hastings of Vancouver will start their game at the same hour.

The junior lacrosse match between the James Bays of Victoria and the New Westminster juniors will be played in the Caledonian grounds, but there will be no charge for admittance. Th game promises to be a lively one.

The regatta, the principal event, will begin at 12 o'clock promptly. All the arrangements have been completed, and only fine weather is now needed to make it a success.

In the evening the aquatic illumination and the illuminated procession of wheelsmen will take place.

The programme for the regatta is:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

9 a.m.—Cricket match—United Banks, Victoria, vs. United Banks of Mainland.
9 a.m.—Cricket match—Albion C.C., Victoria, vs. Hastings C.C. of Vancouver.
9:30 a.m.—Junior lacrosse match—James Bay vs. New Westminster, in Caledonia Grounds. Free.

REGATTA AT THE GORGE.

Cannon shot opens regatta at 12 o'clock noon.

All races to be called by bugle. Two minutes after bugle sounds the race will be started by gun.

All amateur races under auspices of James Bay Amateur Rowing Association.

1.—Indian war canoe race—30 ft. canoes; course around island and return. 1st prize, $3 per paddle; 2nd $1.50 per paddle. Entries—1 canoe, Kuper Island; 2 canoes, Duncan's Station; 1 canoe, Cowichan; 1 canoe, Saanich; 1 canoe, Comiaken; 1 canoe, Esquimalt.

2.—Single scull championship—Open to all amateurs; 20 ft. and under; course round the island and return. Prize, Crane, McGregor & Boggs' cup. Winners—1890, W. Watt; 1891, C. DesBrisay; 1892, R. Johnson. Entries—Vancouver, Albert Henderson, Robert Johnson. Victoria, Wm. Scott.

3.—Peterboro canoe tandem race—One mile; course from Deadman's Island to barge. Prize, pipe and fishing rod; 2nd, clock and flask. Entries—(a) W. Trail, (b) Ed. Pitt, (c) Max Heap, (d) A. S. Gore, (e) E. Munroe, (f) C. M. Page, (g) H. C. Macaulay, (h) W. T. Mawdesley. Westminster: C. B. Innis (stroke), A. B. Horner (bow), F. C. Bloomfield, G. C. Hodge.

4.—Four-oared amateur race—Best and best outrigged lapstreak; open to all amateurs; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge; 1 mile. Prize silver flagon and four silver medals. Entries—Westminster: G. C. Hodge (bow), E. O. Marth (No. 2), H. T. Tovey (No. 3), P. McL. Florin (stroke). J.B.A.A.: J. W. Hutcheson (stroke), J. W. Wilson, C. E. Bailey, J. Aden (bow). J.B.A.A.: W. Beaven (stroke), W. E. Fisher, G. L. Sankey, W. H. Langley.

5.—Naval cutters' race—Ten oars; course round island and return. Colors in all naval races—Champion, blue; Garnet, red; Nymphe, white. 1st prize, $4; 2nd, $2. Entries—Garnet, 1; Champion, 2; Nymphe, 1.

6.—Junior single scull—Open; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge. Prize, gold medal. Entries—(a) E. Mallandaine, Jr.; (b) H. B. Haines.

7.—Peterboro canoe race—Single blade; course, straightaway half-mile from Echo point to barge. 1st prize, tennis racket and dozen balls; 2nd canoe cushions. Entries—(a) Ed. Pitt, (b) C. M. Page, (c) Max Heap, (d) H. C. Macaulay, (e) W. Trail, (Westminster) (f) F. C. Bloomfield, (g) C. B. Haines, (Victoria) (h) C. F. Askew, (i) J. Watson. No canoe over 16 feet in length to enter. A.C.A. rules to govern.

8.—Navy race—Single banked boats; course round island and return; time allowance. 1st prize, $4; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1. Entries—(a) Garnet, 6 oars; (b) Garnet, 4 oars; (c) Champion, 6 oars; (d) Champion, 5 oars; (e) Nymphe, 4 oars.

9.—Indian war canoe race—40-ft. canoes; course round island and return. 1st prize, $5 per paddle; 2nd $2 per paddle. Entries—(a) Kuper Island, (b) Duncan's Station, (c) Cowichan, (d) Saanich, (e) Songhees (Victoria), (f) Anacortes (Wash., U.S.A.), (g) Whatcom (Wash., U.S.A.)

10.—James Bay four-oared—Lapstreak; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge. Prizes, four silver medals. Entries—W. Beaven (stroke), W. E. Fisher, G. L. Sankey, W. H. Langley. J. H. Austin (stroke), G. E. Jorgenson, B. Wilson, R. W. Clarke.

11.—Peterboro canoe race—One man, single or double paddle; course, half-mile, from Echo point to barge. 1st prize, dressing case; 2nd fly book. Entries—(a) E. Pitt, (b) C. M. Page, (c) Max Heap, (d) H. C. Macaulay, (e) W. Trail.

12.—Senior four-oared—Open to all amateur clubs on Pacific coast; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge. Prizes, silver cup and four gold medals. Entries—J.B.A.A.: (a) G. Askew (stroke), J. A. Jackson, Wm. Scott, F. S. Widdowson, J.B. A.A.: (b) J. W. Hutcheson (stroke), J. W. Wilson, C. E. Bailey, J. Aden (bow).

13.—Klootchmen's race—3 canoes; course, one mile with turn. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $10. Entries—(a) Duncan's Station, (b) Quamichan, (c) Cowichan, (d) Esquimalt.

14.—Peterboro canoe upset race—The paddle to strike water at starting shot; paddler vacates canoe at second shot; tows or pushes canoe until third shot, when he enters canoe paddles to finish. Course, from Curtis point to barge, one-fifth mile. 1st prize, opera glasses; 2nd, flask, 3rd, cigar case. Entries—(a) James Sharp, (b) C. M. Page, (c) E. Munro, (d) W. Trail, (e) E. Pitt, (f) W. J. Mawdesley, (g) W. B. Sylvester, (h) Max Heap, (i) E. M. Haynes, (j) J. H. McGregor, (k) A. C. Haynes, (l) J. P. Hibben, (m) H. P. Rogers, (n) G. J. Burnett, (o) C. B. Innis (Westminster), (p) G. F. Askew (Victoria).

15.—Copper punt race—Prize, $10. $20 for best decorated punt. Entries—(a) Garnet, (b) Champion, (c) Nymphe.

16.—All-comers' naval race—Any number of boats; any number of oars; course, round island and return. 1st prize, $35; 2nd 15; 3rd, $5. Five boats to enter or no third prize.

17.—Loggers' race—Logger to stand on log, and propel with ordinary round pole. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $10. Course from Curtis' point to Barge.

Swimming race—Amateur. Prize, medal.
Swimming race—Professional. Prize, $10.
Greasy pole. Prize, $10.
Horse Marines. Prize, $10.

Officials—Starter, Capt. J. G. Cox; co-starters, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, Commander G. Huntingford and Capt. Eustace Rooke; judges, Lieut. Cooper, Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Munts; Measurers, Jas. H. Seeley, Lieut. Gibbons and Capt. Gaudin; timekeepers, J. J. Elliott and Lieut. Masters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Gorgeous aquatic illumination on the harbor, between the swing bridge and James Bay bridge; procession of illuminated boats and serpentine attack by Indian war canoes.

Grand open-air promenade concert at Government grounds.

Illuminated procession of wheelsmen.

IT RANKS IN FRONT.

The Very Successful Career of the Firm of J. Piercy & Co.

Among the leading firms of the province, and certainly the leaders in their particular line, is that of J. Piercy & Co., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of men's clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, and dry goods. Their large and well known store is situated on Yates street, below Langley street, where it occupies the ground floor and second story of a large building with the adjoining second flats on both sides of the buildings alongside. A growing trade has demanded increased space. No better proof of the success of the firm may be sought than the fact that their trade this spring, universally complained of as quiet, has been the best in the history of the place. This is the firm's reward for carrying a fine line of goods, covering the province with an energetic corps of travellers and attending strictly to the wants of its customers. Promptness in filling orders has always been aimed at.

The factory connected with the institution has been most successful. Twenty-six machines are kept going constantly, and their product has not only found splendid sale but great favor with the trade. Especially is this true of a line of tweed pants which the firm manufactures, and also of their shirts. Long experience in the business and a schooling where competition has been keen, have placed Mr. Piercy, who personally supervises every branch of the business, in a position where he can conduct his business successfully. In buying he studies the demands of the trade, its needs in all its features, and his stock is the best in the province. The retailer who has British Columbia and her interests at heart will patronize a home industry. It is to his own interests too, to go where he can do the best. This he can do at the house of Mr. Piercy. He can save in freights and in time waiting for the delivery of his goods, and can get prices that will stand any eastern competition. The proof of this is found in the growth of the business of the house and in the character of the retail houses which deal with it.

FOR THIS EVENING.

Several Attractions To-Night After the Day's Sport is Over.

There are many entertainments on the programme for this evening, prominent among them being the Indian peace and war dance at the Market Hall. This will be one of the most novel exhibitions ever given in the city. The Indians are taking a great interest in it and promise their visitors a hyas time.

The Victoria Athletic club will give an athletic exhibition at the Victoria theatre. The programme is:

Spring Board.
Musical Novelties.
Dumb-bell and Grand Strength Exhibition.
Contortion and Balancing Act.
Overture.
Horizontal Bars.
Boxing Contests.
Brother Act.
Wrestling.
Club Swinging.
Tumbling.

The Anglo-American club will entertain the visiting yachtsmen at a smoking concert in the club rooms.

Dr. George will give one of his literary rambles in the Metropolitan Methodist church.

At the concert to-night in Institute Hall, View street, the Kuper Island Industrial School band will give eight selections. The well-known vocalists, Miss Dolan, Miss Stewart, Miss Goddyn, Messrs. F. H. Lang, Foley and Leroy will sing. Prof. Thompson will give a cornet solo. Messrs. Agnew and McDowell will be heard on their guitars and Messrs. D. Murphy and D. McBrady will give some of their choice comic selections. The programme is a varied and well-filled one and cannot fail to draw a crowded house.

TRAVELLING IN STYLE.

Dr. Seward Webb and Party Arrived in Victoria Last Evening.

Dr. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner palace car system, son-in-law of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, arrived in the city last evening with a party of ladies and gentlemen. The party consists of Dr. and Mrs. Seward W. Webb and their three children, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., Julian H. Kean, William Appleton Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Webb, James Lawrence, J. Lawrence Aspinwall and Mr. Burnett.

The party is traveling in a special train of the most magnificent cars that were ever placed on wheels. The train is a perfect mansion, from the well-equipped kitchen to the handsomely furnished parlors and sitting rooms. Each car is finished in different woods, and is handsomely upholstered. They left New York on the 30th. Thence they went to Memphis, New Orleans, San Antonio and El Paso, Texas; California, Oregon, Washington, Vancouver and Banff. They will return east over the N.P.R., visiting the World's Fair. After leaving the World's Fair the party will go to Dr. Webb's magnificent country home, Shelburne Farm, Burlington, Vt., situated on Lake Champlain. It is said that Dr. Webb has spent over $1,000,000 on this place and that it is one of the handsomest in the country.

The train, which is under the management of C. C. Hughes, of the Wagner Palace Car Company, was fitted out especially for this trip, and over a month's work was required in preparing the cars in a sufficiently elaborate manner to satisfy the requirements of the passengers on their three months' journey, wherein they hope to cover over 12,000 miles. The party will return to Vancouver this evening.

The World's Fair Tourist Cars.

The Northern Pacific railroad is running its new and beautiful leather upholstered tourist cars on all overland trains. No change of cars between Tacoma and Chicago. These cars are attended by porter and furnish every convenience in the way of bedding, blankets, pillows, etc.

"Sun-Down" Medical Students.

The New York Sun the other day received the following from a would-be medico: "Will you please inform me if there is a medical school in New York in which the lectures for the first year are given in the evening, or any time after 3 p. m.? Duffy." The Sun's reply was as follows: "Duffy, you and dozens of other 'would-be doctors' think you can study medicine in the happy-go-lucky way the law-pills study law—lectures in the afternoon, office work in the morning. You must give up this idea at once. Medicine requires 25 hours out of the 24, and more on Sundays and holidays. The lectures in every medical school are given when the professors can find time for them. They're given in the morning, and in the afternoon, and the evening; and some of the private 'quizzes' begin at 10:30 or 11 p. m., and stop in time to get ready for breakfast, if you dress quickly. Now, Duffy, if you ask because you think medicine is a snap like these afternoon law schools, you'd better keep out of it; but if you can stand the pace, and ask simply because you're ignorant, why, go ahead, and with good health and hard work you may get your license to 'kill, kill, kill, kill, kill.'"

A Family Friend.

No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the colic, and to the adult for rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind. Get the Big 25c Bottle.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

Fatal Railway Accident.

London, May 22.—While a train on the Tralee and Dingle railway, Ireland, was going down a steep grade yesterday, the engine-driver lost control of the engine, as the brake would not work. The train ran at a high rate of speed halfway across a viaduct on a curve, then jumped the track and fell 50 feet. Five passengers were killed instantly and 12 more were wounded.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

We Have The
Choicest Lot of Spring and Summer Suitings from $20 and upwards.
Our Cutting Department
Is under the able management of Mr. J.W. Creighton
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
See our window
86 Government Street.
J. C. Leask & Co.
THE TAILORS

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.
A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

An Atlantic Voyage
Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.
HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

MUSIC STUDIO.
Pupils received for Piano and Organ.
G. J. BURNETT,
Organist St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
STUDIO: 93½ Douglas St.
ma3-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners sitting as a licensing court, at its next sitting, for a renewal of my license to sell beer, porter and wines with meals and not otherwise at the "Balmoral Restaurant" situate on the east side of Douglas street (between View and Fort streets) in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 13th day of May, 1893.
m13 FREDERICK WILLIAM GARLAND.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to noon of 31st inst. for the purchase of 56 acres of first-class farming land at Cadboro Bay. There is a new ten-roomed house, barns, out-houses, etc., on the premises, which is part of the estate of the late Ira Wilson. This is one of the most desirable situations for a first-class country hotel, and being situated near the beach would make an unrivalled summer resort. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to
W. WHITTAKER.
May 10-td.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.
The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.
The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.
The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - Manager

Atlantic Steamship Lines.
Tickets to and from Europe via. CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street, Victoria.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY
The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.
The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.
THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

New England Hotel
RESTAURANT, BAKERY AND OYSTER SALOON,
116 and 118 Government Street.
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER
FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.
THE
Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler
NEARLY 400 IN USE!
SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.
Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.
DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 52 Third street, Victoria.
m29-1

WING ON,
Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.
20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B.C.
ap6 2m

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, City Hall April 20th, 1893.

Do You Write for the Papers?
If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY
ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners

I, the undersigned Carlo Bossi, of the Osborne House, Pandora street, in the city of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail in a certain building containing 25 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the city of Victoria at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets in the said city of Victoria.

Dated the 11th day of May, A.D. 1893.
my11-td CARLO BOSSI.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine, beer and spirituous liquors in the Hotel Victoria, corner Government and Johnson streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, 10th May, 1893. P. T. PATTON. td

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting to be held in June, 1893, for a renewal of the license granted to me to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented liquors in the premises known as the "Janion Hotel," situated on Store street, Victoria, B.C.

Dated May 10th, 1893.
JOHN TURNER, Applicant.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the city of Victoria at its next sitting, June 14th, 1893, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the building known as "Duck's Building," situate on the west side of Broad street, between Johnson and Yates streets, in the city of Victoria.

Dated May 8th, 1893.
my8-td M. C. BROWN.

Notice of Application for Transfer of Retail Liquor License.

Notice s hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners in the city of Victoria, on the second Wednesday in June next, application will be made to the Board that the retail liquor license issued under sub-section 3 of section 204 of the Municipal Act, 1892, to Angus & Gordon, on the 15th day of February, 1893, may be transferred to Robert Erskine and Edmund James Wall, and that the temporary permission for the transfer of the said license, granted on the 22nd day of April, 1893, by the Mayor, under authority of section 221 of the said act, may be ratified and extended. The premises in respect of which the license is held and the transfer sought are at the northwest corner of Government and Fort streets. Dated this 10th day of May, A.D. 1893.

ANGUS & GORDON (In liq.)
ROBERT ERSKINE.
EDMUND JAMES WALL.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

JUNCTION TOWN SITE
I am instructed to sell
BY PRIVATE SALE
Junction Town Site, situated nearly in the middle of Comox, on the main road, where the churches and schools are situated. The smallest lots are 60x120, with 20 feet alleys in the rear of each lot. This property adjoins the projected line of the Comox Railway.
The lots will be sold to suit all parties, one or more at $10 per lot, and corner lots $15 each. Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's expense. Apply to
W. R. CLARKE,
or ALLAN DUMBLETON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law Langley Street. ap17

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE FIRST DAY'S SPORTS

Fine Weather and a Good Time for Everybody.

LACROSSE, YACHTING, SHOOTING, ETC.

Victoria Wins the Baseball Match From Port Townsend and the Myth of Fairhaven Captures the Yacht Race—Other Events.

Everybody will vote the day devoted to the sports a grand success. The weather has been perfect and the different events have drawn out a full competition. The visitors are doing their share at winning, but there is no complaint at divided honors. There is just one word of complaint to utter, and that is at the starting of the different things. So far only the baseball game was on time. Everything else was late. It is wrong and should be avoided in future celebrations. However, there is nothing but satisfaction expressed everywhere at the programme of sport. Below will be found the events so far finished:

THE MYTH WON.

She Sailed a Beautiful Race in the Local Contests.

The American yacht Myth, of Fairhaven, enjoyed a walkaway in the club races this morning. She was sailed by Capt. E. B. Leaming, and was handled perfectly. The Gracie Felitz, of Seattle, was a good second and the Xora, of Seattle, third. The rest was a procession. It was a decided mistake to sail the club races first, for the finish of the International will be in the dark, almost. It had not been started at 2:30. The yachts were slow about assembling off Finlayson Point for the start, and there was a misunderstanding somewhere about numbering them, for they were not in accordance with the printed lists. It was 10:50 when the first gun was fired off Beacon Hill, and the time that the boats swept past the buoys as taken for the Times reporter in the launch of Commodore McTavish, who was judge of the race, was as follows:

Francel, No. 16	10:59:20
Myth, No. 20	11:00:20
Margery, No 10	11:00:43
Volage, No. 8	11:08:20
Petrel, No. 2	11:01:50
Xora, No. 15	11:02:02
Gracie Felitz, No. 5	11:02:45
Rainier, No. 24	11:03:30
Victoria, No. 17	11:04:00
Cruiser, No. 6	11:04:46
Scud, No. 3	11:05:10
Hornet, No. 21	11:05:36
Viking, No. 14	11:05:52
Pilgrim, no number	11:08:10
Nautilus, No. 11	11:09:55
Swallow, No. 1	11:10:25
Shadow, No. 4	11:10:48
Star, No. 7	11:12:25
Kalooloo, No. 40	11:21:00
Nymphe, No. 9	11:24:17

The boats all stood off to windward to get an offing to head for the buoy, which was just off Albert Head. The Volage was about first, but Capt. Kirk made it too soon. Another mile with his bow pointed to Angeles and he would have given the Myth a hard rub for it. The Myth, Felitz and Xora were handled well, especially the first named. She is flat as a pancake, and went just as fast as the 6-knot breeze, which was blowing. She kept to her course and ran straight to the hospital building. A short tack and she was about and running before the wind for Trial Island. She went around at 12:23, the Felitz at 12:30, the Xora at 12:38:50, the Wanda at 12:44, the Margery 12:45 and the Volage at 12:45:30. With the Margery Commodore McTavish left the stake buoy. The Myth made a beautiful run home and made the Trial Island buoy in a tack less than the rest. The gun announcing her victory boomed as she crossed the line at 1:44:45, making her time 2:44:25. The Gracie Felitz crossed the line probably 12 minutes later. The Xora was third. They are all first-class boats, but who captured the second and third-class prizes is not known at this hour. The race was seen from the hill by hundreds of people and it made a very pretty sight. The day was perfect and a 6-knot breeze kept the yachts humming along. The international is being run late this afternoon with these entries:

No.	Name.	Length.	Class.
16	Francel	32.3	A
15	Xora	35	A
12	Wanda	23.9	B
10	Margery	37	A
5	Gracie Felitz	39.6	A
4	Shadow	19	C
24	Raider		A
6	Cruiser	22	B
14	Viking	25	B
40	Kalooloo		C
1	Swallow	18	C
17	Victoria	23	B
3	Scud	23.9	B
9	Nymph (canoe)	16	C
11	Nautilus (canoe)	14	C
8	Volage	37.5	A
7	Star	18	C
18	Mona	24.6	B
2	Petrel	29	B
21	Hornet		B

Later—The Wanda takes first prize and the Cruiser second in Class B, and the Swallow is first in Class C.

Bicycle Races.

Half-mile (novice)—1st prize, cyclometer, presented by T. W. Edwards & Co., 2nd, bronze statuette. First, E. P. Gaffney, Seattle; 2nd, G. E. Plummer, Port Townsend.

Five miles—1st prize, silver shaving set in silver case, presented by C. E. Redfern; second, oak clock; third, silver flask. First, H. E. Potter, Vancouver; second, F. G. Turner, Westminster. Time, 18:12-5.

One mile—First prize, silver trophy, presented by H. Kent; second, pair of souvenir trays. First, H. E. Potter, Vancouver; second, J. T. King, Seattle. Time, 3:33.

Two miles—The Times Challenge medal, now held by Mr. F. G. Turner, of New Westminster. First, F. G. Turner, New Westminster; second, E. Wolfe, Nanaimo. Time, 6:59 2-5.

Quarter mile dash—First prize, Challoner & Mitchell's trophy; second, pair of cycle shoes. First, H. E. Potter; second, E. Wolfe.

Fifteen miles—First prize, Jackson & Myllus' trophy and pair silver photograph frames; second, silver card receiver; third, pair opera glasses. H. E. Potter, F. J. Hall, E. Wolfe and L. H. Hall entered. Potter was handicapped a minute but in the tenth lap the time of going to press, appeared to have the race in his hands, having lapped the other contestants.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

The Shoot for the Trophy Offered by the Celebration Committee.

The scores made by the riflemen at Goldstream were not as good as they might have been, the cause being want of practice. The prize was a handsome trophy offered by the celebration committee. The scores of the Victoria and Navy teams are appended:—

Victoria—

F. R. Sargison	82
M. G Blanchard	73
A. R. Langley	80
B. Williams	70
J. C. Newbury	74
W. C. Newbury	70
J. D. Taylor	61
G. H. Morgell	72
Senator McInnes	71
W. B. McInnes	74
	683

Navy—

Mr. Stroud	71
J. Andrews	72
T. Haylock	64
T. Cleal	72
Mr. Marchant	67
Mr. Putt	45
J. King	48
F. Lingham	48
A. Butler	77
C. Harkham	36
	610

The Nanaimo team was shooting this afternoon. Lieut. Haywood was in command of the Navy team, on which there were representatives of the different ships. Mr. Ackland acted as marker.

TRAP SHOOTING.

The Tacoma Team Win the Prize by One Bird.

The trap shooting match at the Hill this morning was watched by a large and interested crowd. The breeze that was blowing and the strangeness of the ground were not conducive to good shooting, but there were, nevertheless, some very good scores. The scores follow:—

Tacoma Club—

Smith	18
E. E. Ellis	17
Dodge	21
Eberly	9
Denan	18
Barlow	22
	115

Victoria Club No. 1—

E. Grigg	19
W. White	18
H. N. Short	22
W. Bickford	13
W. Adams	23
O. Weller	19
	114

Union Club—

J. C. Maclure	15
C. W. Minor	17
F. C. Maclure	24
H. A. Munn	17
B. H. Johns	20
J. Hewlings	20
	113

Victoria Club No. 2—

R. Jackson	20
— Monk	16
Ed. Wall	12
W. Henley	10
— Smith	14
W. Switzer	15
	87

For the Union Club Johns shot at only 24 birds, making 20 out of that number.

This afternoon the members of the different clubs went out to Macaulay's point, where they shot off a number of sweepstake matches.

The Baseball Match.

The Victoria club baseball team defeated the Port Townsend club at the Hill this morning by a score of 5 to 2. It was a well-played game. Both Lenfesty for the Victorias and Pardee of Port Townsend pitched good games. The hitting was light and the field clean. Here are the two teams:

Townsend.		V. A. C.
J. B. Pardee	pitcher	W. Lenfesty
M. Thomas	catcher	J. Huxtable
C. Gore	1st base	G. Partridge
D. Harned	2nd base	S. Kohler
F. Bracken	3rd base	G. Smith
M. S. Dobbs	short stop	C. Steinfeldt
F. Brock	right field	J. Meldram
C. Dawson	centre field	F. P. Gouge
J. Smith	left field	Wrigglesworth

Field Sports.

Girls', race, under 12 years, prizes, trophies. First, Jennie Hill; second, Mary Burnett.

Boys' race, under 12 years, prizes, trophies. First, Thomas Furnival; second, B. Grey.

One mile—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, H. S. Dalby; second, W. J. Connon. Time, 5 min. 20 sec.

One hundred yards dash—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, John Braden; second, J. Murray. Time, 11 sec.

Hurdle race, 220 yards—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, John Braden; second, J. Murray. Time, 30 sec.

Half mile—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, H. S. Dalby; second, Thomas Ballene. Time, 2 min. 17 sec.

Standing long jump—First, John Braden. 17 feet 3 inches.

John Brown's Whistle.

A battered silver whistle used by the abolitionist, John Brown, to summon his followers to secret meetings shortly before the civil war, is owned by a cousin of Col. Lewis Washington, of Georgetown, D. C. When Brown was arrested and searched he gave up everything else willingly, but begged leave to retain this. Of course the request was not granted. The whistle is said to resemble in shape a long-tailed tadpole with a dorsal fin extending the length of its body. What corresponds to the tail is a slender pipe through which a current of air is blown flute-wise across the hollow bulb at the end, giving a thin yet mellow sound of peculiar timbre that is very penetrating. Residents of Harper's Ferry said after the capture that for weeks before they had heard that whistle sound at night without knowing its meaning. But the negroes knew it and for them it was the engine whistle for the underground railway.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s Store, 134 Douglas street.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Millinery opening show day Tuesday. Latest novelties. Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street.

BIG RISK FOR LITTLE PAY.

The Lion Tamer Was Too Experienced to Take Unnecessary Risks.

"I never go into a cage of wild beasts unless it is absolutely necessary," said A. L. Holton, the veteran animal trainer. "In the first place it is dangerous, and then there is nothing to be gained by it. What is the use of risking one's life for nothing? I used to do it when I was younger, but I don't want to do it any more. Showmen once thought it was an attraction, but the people don't appreciate the danger of the performance, so that it is seldom done any more. John Robinson will not allow any one to go on parade in a cage of beasts, and he is right.

"Do you know that during the season I am continually annoyed by men who want to go into the cages? A good trainer will not risk his life so foolishly, and it is only novices who take the fearful risk. Some people think there is a lot of money in it, but I know that most of the men now parading in cages are working for no more than $30 a month. Showmen offer no inducement, but often they will permit a man to go on parade with a den of lions if he insists on it and agrees before witnesses to take all the risk upon his own shoulders.

"They do it for glory, but I don't see where the glory comes in. I used to have a cage of leopards that I raised from kittens. I went in with them for a few years, but when they got full grown I quit it. A fresh young man who was pining for glory insisted upon taking the place I refused to fill longer. He got the job, and one day the leopards tore him to pieces before a large crowd to the music of the calliope. They got him out just in time to let him die in the open air. Yes, it is very thrilling; and likewise very glorious, but I don't hanker for glory."

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—E F Engelhardt, Albion Iron Wks Co, Alice & Ault, A C Bossi, A J Rowbotham & Co, A M Beattie, Barney Levy, Canada Paint Co, C S Ship, O Anderson, C Besche, C W Rogers, Cowan & W, C Morley, Carne & M, C R King, Creamer & Langley, Colbert & W, D K Chungranes, D H Doss & Co, E G Prior & Co, E B Marvin & Co, Erskin Wall & Co, Ellsworth & Smith, E Escalet, F R Stewart, Feli & Co, H Short & Son, H Saunders, Hudson's Bay Co, H J Brady & Co, Johns Bros, John Earsman & Co, John Barnsley & Co, J H Todd & Son, J H Francks, J & A Clearihue, J W Grove & Co, L Dickenson, Langley & Co, Mrs P Wilson, Mrs Gova, Nat Elec T & L Co, Nicholles & R, P McQuade & Son, R Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R Lettice, Sehl Furniture Co, S M Hartman, S Leiser, T N Hibben & Co, Thos W Fletcher, Vale & Brooks, Wilson Bros, Watson & Hall, W H Perry, Wm Weiler, Winch & Bower, Weiler Bros, W L Marvin, Wells Fargo & Co.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

NOTICE

I will not be responsible for any bread tickets issued in my name on and after this date. Victoria, May 22nd, 1893. WM. KARL, late of Karl and Stadthagen. m22-1w

Sealers' Meeting.

Owners of Sealing Vessels are requested to attend a meeting to be held, Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., at the office of Hall, Goepel & Co. m22

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard, corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Removal.

DR. A. T. WATT has removed his office to No. 85 Fort Street.

TELEPHONE No. 240.

m8-1m

Dental Notice.

Have made arrangements to keep office open from 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., during my absence from the city.

T. J. JONES, L.D.S.

FROM LIVERPOOL

The Br. Bk. "Archer,"

780 tons register,

Is now on the berth FOR VICTORIA, and will sail on 10th July next. For freight and all other information apply to

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

m19-tf

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Paper Napkins.
Picnic Baskets.
Flower Pots.
Paper Lanterns.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Queen's Birthday Celebration!
MAY 24th, 1893.

OH! FOR THE GORGE

REGATTA on the Arm

The Easiest and Shortest Way to get to the Gorge is by the

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway.

Trains will run from VICTORIA STATION to Lampson Street, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

From Lampson Street to the Gorge Bridge, the distance is only 900 yards.

RETURN TICKETS 25 CTS.

Boys' Washing Suits
$1.00, $1.25 $1 50 and $2 00.

Boys' Sailor Suits
IN SERGE
$1.25, $2, $2.50 $2.75, $3.50, $4 and $4.50

These lines are exclusively our own. No other house can show such a variety in these goods.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

Driard Cafe.

The Ladies of the City and Visitors are requested to notice that the Cafe is making a specialty this season of Afternoon Teas and Refreshments of all kinds. Strawberries and Cream and the finest kinds of Ice Cream and Pastries. Polite attention assured, making it a pleasant resort during the summer months. m22-1w

WHILE AT THE GORGE
Call at the
Victoria Gardens

Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation of Guests

On the 24th.

DANCING in the Pavilion from 2 p.m. till midnight. Music by the Brown-Richardson Orchestra.

REFRESHMENTS, Ice Cream and Meals will be served at the House and on the Grounds during the day.

Dress Stylishly

Buy your
Dress Goods
At
"The Westside"

We have a magnificent assortment of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods to select from.

Plaid Silks, Plaid Velvets, Shot Surahs, Shot Velvets, Etc.

New Sunshades, New Mantles, Jackets and Capes.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

NAKUSP

SLOCAN MINES

The Eldorado of British Columbia

All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

RAND BROS.,
General Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
Agents, VICTORIA.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

New Business for 1892, - - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON,
Manager for the Province of B.C. Office, 43½ Government Street.